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(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Pak to buy mirages

NEW DELHI (IBS) — Pakistan is contemplating buying between 35 and 40 mirages 2000 intercopter jets from France, and if the deal does go through, Pakistan will be the first country outside France to have the futuristic aircraft.

Negotiations are said to be in an "advanced stage" between the Pakistani military government and the French makers of the formidable jet, Dassault Breguet.

India is worried, with good reason. So far its MIG-21s could cope with Pakistan's Mirage IIIs, but to meet the challenge of the Mirage 2000 India may have to go in for the American F-15 Eagle or some such equally effective aircraft.

France had initially offered 40 Mirages, FIC planes to Pakistan, which are improvements on Pakistan's Mirage IIIs, but Islamabad ambitiously decided to leap further ahead and go in for the futuristic Mirage 2000, France's latest make. This plane can exceed a flying speed of 2.2 mach at 60,000 feet. It can carry two Super Matra 530 missiles and infra-red magic missiles for dog-fights and close-in combat.

Meanwhile, delivery of 32 Mirage IIIs, ordered by Pakistan in 1978, are about to begin. Pakistan already has 69 Mirages which carry three times the bomb load and have twice the range of any aircraft in the Indian Air Force inventory. Add to this the Mirage 2000, and no wonder India has cause for concern.

South Asian coalition formed

Toronto — About 30 representatives of several South Asian community organizations, meeting on July 6 and July 20, 1980, resolved to form a coalition that will actively promote the civil and political rights of the South Asian-Canadian community.

The need for a coalition of this nature has arisen from the growing recognition that the challenge facing the South Asian community of finding a place with dignity and equality in the Canadian society is a long-drawn struggle. Experience has shown that no single group or organization can meet this challenge effectively or adequately on its own. Only through collective action can South Asians hope to achieve their legitimate place in this society.

It was agreed that this coalition will not pre-empt the existing organizations in the pursuit of their own aims and objectives, rather, it will attempt to create a network of persons and organizations such that the best resources of the community can be mobilized collectively to meet the following objectives:

1. Meet the immediate threat of racial violence;

2. Work against institutional racial and ethnic discrimination in the areas of employment, housing, law enforcement etc.;

3. Seek organisational unity within the community;

4. Disseminate cultural heritage and raise consciousness to prepare our youth to meet the life- destroying forces which threaten youth in North American society;

5. Create a common cultural centre; and,

6. Develop a medium of communication for public discussion of issues that are of concern to the community, and improve liaison with other minority groups for furthering the struggle for equality and dignity.

This coalition, to be called Coalition of Concerned South Asians, will meet on a regular basis to discuss the problems facing the community and work to generate broad community support for initiatives taken by individual groups participating in the coalition.

The following cable was sent on July 23 to protest continued police brutality against members of minority groups:

The Coalition of Concerned South Asians, on behalf of the South Asian and the Indo-Carribbean Community, strongly condemn continued police assault and racist attacks against our people. We note with disappointment and anger the recent physical assault of Gian Singh and two of our Guyanese brothers Narotam Singh and Parmessar Dukhcharin. In particular we condemn the recent police assault of Kuldip Samra outside and inside the police station. Mr. Samra is a highly respected member of our community and an attack on him is considered by us an attack on our entire community.

The cable has been sent to: The Prime Minister, Ottawa; The Secretary of State, Ottawa; The Premier of Ontario, Queen's Park Toronto; The Attorney General of Ontario, Queen's Park, Toronto; Dr. Staurt Smith, Leader of the Opposition, Queen's Park, Toronto; Michael Cassidy, Leader of the NDP, Queen's Park, Toronto; Paul Godfrey, Metro Chairman, City Hall, Toronto; John Sewell, Mayor of Toronto, City Hall, Toronto; and Judge Phil Givens, Chairman, Police Commission, City Hall, Toronto.

For further information please contact: Tania Das Gupta — 743-5280 (evenings), Alok Mukherjee — 532-7406 (mornings).

Electronic goods production

NEW DELHI, August 8 (UNI) — Production in the consumer electronics sector increased in value from Rs. 1570 (about 196.25 million dollars) in 1978 to Rs. 1700 (212.5 million dollars) in 1979 registering a growth of 14 per cent.

According to the annual report of the Department of Electronics for 1979-80, one of the major features of the production was a 15 per cent growth in items like radio receivers, television receivers and tape recorders since 1978.

The production of television (TV) sets in the country increased from 270,000 sets in 1978 to 311,000 in 1979, registering a growth of about 15 per cent.

Despite the increase in the consumer prices of TV sets during 1979 the growth in production was higher than that achieved during 1978.

The production of casette tape recorders (including radio cassette tape recorder combination) increased by 19 per cent during the year. In absolute terms the production increased from 151,000 in 1978 to 179,000 in 1979. The growth rate for the units in organised sector and small sector was almost the same. The prominent development of this sector was marketing of cassette tape recorders by various small units in the price range of Rs 400-500 (50-62 dollars).

The production of electronics calculators increased from 150,000 numbers in 1978 to 166000 numbers in 1979 registering a growth of 11 per cent. The increase in production was entirely due to growth in production in the organized sector.

During the year, mass communication equipment consisting of studio equipment and transmitters worth Rs. 10 million (1.25 million dollars) were manufactured for use by All India Radio and Doordarshan.

Tackling the race issue

New Delhi, August 8 (UNI) — Dr. V.A. Sayid Muhammed, India's High Commissioner-designate to the United Kingdom has said that, he was hopeful of tackling the racial problem facing Indians in Britain.

The race relationship of over half million Indians in the UK was a "thorny problem", he said here in an interview.

My approach will be to stress the points of agreement rather than the points of disagreement and discord," he said.

He hoped that the "intelligent hard working and enterprising Indian community" would be ready and willing to extend their cooperation to the High Commission.

"On my part, I wish to extend to them my fullest understanding sympathy and cooperation," he said.

Dr. Muhammed said his first task would be to build up proper contacts and understanding with the Indian community constituted of "diverse and of conflicting elements."

Dr. Muhammed said it would also be his endeavour to further enlarge the cultural relationship between India and Britain. He would also lay stress on improving public relations and on projecting India's image and achievements to the English people.

"Our long relations with Britain has its positive as well as negative aspects and it is the duty of an envoy to emphasis the positive aspects."

Dr. Muhammed said he had studied in England for more than six years for his doctorate and barrister of law. "The years which I spent there were a formative period of my life. I have spent the longest period outside India in England."

Third airline approved

NEW DELHI (IBS) — The Union Cabinet has approved the setting up of the third airline to link inaccessable areas in north-eastern regions and provide feeder services to areas not covered by Indian Airlines.

The Cabinet has sanctioned the linking of 14 points in the north eastern region and suggested that the services should be operated by Indian Airlines and if both were not possible an independent corporation should be set up.

It is learnt that the Cabinet also approved the setting up of state corporations to cover other regions not linked by Indian Airlines trunk or feeder services. It also approved in principle of private parties operating in areas not covered by Indian Airlines, state corporation or joint sector companies.

The note seeking sanction for the setting up of the third airline was prepared by the Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, V. Venkataraman.

Olympic gold in hockey

India recaptured the Olympic Hockey Gold Medal in the finals at Moscow on July 29, defeating Spain by 4 goals to 3 in an exciting finish, reports All India Radio.

The hockey title was regained by India after 16 years.

In the finals at Moscow, India enjoyed a 3-nil lead over Spain by early in the second half. But Spain scored 3 quick goals in 9 minutes of play to equalise the score till Mohamed Shahid scored the winning goal for India.

President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minster Indira Gandhi, congratulated the hockey team for their victory.

New industrial policy

NEW DELHI (IBS) — A statement on the new industrial policy of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, tabled in the Lok Sabha, will attempt to remove constraints on industrial production and push the growth rate where it is stagnating right now.

The people's faith in the public sector is to be regained, there will be a freer hand for the private sector to expand, additional support will be given to the small-scale sector, industries will be encouraged the disperse so that regional imbalances are corrected, and special aid will be offered for optimum use of energy and pollution control.

The statement contains eight socio-economic objectives — optimum use of installed capacity, maximising output, correction of regional imbalances, strengthening of the agriculture base, faster promotion of export-oriented and import-substitutes industries, promotion of economic federalism with an equitable spread of investment, and consumer protection against high prices and poor quality products.

$60M EXPORT ORDERS FOR INDIA UNDER ADB PROJECTS

New Delhi August 8 (UNI) — India secured export orders totalling $60 million in the three years ending 1979 under projects financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the region.

India is the third largest subscriber to the capital of ADB

Collective farm in trouble

NEW DELHI (IBS) — Officials of the Kerala Land Survey Department are busy at Illithode, a hamlet in Ernakulam, dismantling the first ever collective farm in Kerala and the country, and breaking it into pieces for allotment among the 234 families who were settled there when the Communist experiment was launched in 1973. Each family will get one hectare and 10 cents of land.

The CPI-led Achuta Menon Government had begun the collective farm in Kerala in 1973, and the venture died at its birth. The site chosen for the project was a virgin forest belt of Illithode a remote hamlet lying between Malayattor reserve forest and the Periyar river in Ernakulam district.

About 250 couples, half of them Harijans were settled on 537 hectares of land divided into five blocks each under the charge of a male and female labour leaders, chosen from among the farmers.

The settlers were to jointly cultivate the farm and share its produce and profits. The Government prepared an 80,000 dollars project to raise crop such as coconut, rubber and cashew on 370 hectares of the land, the remaining area would be used for paddy and spices.

In 1976, a fire ravaged the rubber plantation and its charred embers are still standing. Government aid ceased to be given the same year, and now, all that remains of the cultivation is just 37 acres under paddy — used by the survivors to exist.

Failure for proper selection of land for the farm, lack of incentive as the farmers did not own the land, lack of help in the form of Government grants and incentives on time, absence of facilities such as drinking water, schools for the children of the settlers, hospitals and proper medication, long distances between the nearest towns and the settlement — all these helped accelerate the death of the farm.

Today it remains an eyesore on the landscape — a grave and tombstone too another madcap venture of the Government, costing lakhs to set up and nothing to destry.

Scope for garment exports

MADRAS, August 15 (UNI) — Immense export potential has been identified in West Asia for Indian cotton, handloom and silk readymade garments, made-ups and traditional items like lungies and sarongs. The scope for export of more finished fabrics and made-ups is also considerable according to a survey.

Silk, chiffon and pure silk printed sarees have attractive market in Dubai and it has been noted that retail prices range between 200 and 250 per cent higher than the Indian exported price. Lungies, dhoties and handloom bedspreads has also a good market and Dubai hotels are considering placing bulk oders for cotton handloom towels.

The survey has stressed the need for an intensive publicity campaign to capture the Dubai market.

At the recent trade fair in Dubai, on-the spot orders to the tune of Rs. 600,000 (75,000 dollars) were booked for pure silk sarees. There were a number of serious trade enquiries which could culminate in exports worth Rs. 150,000 (1,750 dollars).

Indian exporters, according to the survey, have been exploring new markets because of the directional change in the country's textile trade. African and some South East Asian countries have set up their own textile industries. The loss of these markets has been made good by larger exports to the US and the EEC, but the future lay in the Middle East, the survey said.

Police in a pickle

NEW DELHI (IBS) — The Indian Police in general and the Delhi Police in particular are, on their own doing, slowly beginning to find themselves at bay against an increasingly agitated and angry citizens. Not only are the police unable to curb the rising incidence of crime in major cities and around Harijans areas, but in many cases are themselves directly involved.

Crimes such as dacoities, murders, rapes and corruption are on the rise, as also are road accidents owing to motorists and bus drivers being singularly unafraid of the traffic cop. Police personnel have recently been involved in individual and mass raping of women in various parts of the country, notably Andhra Pradesh, UP and even Delhi itself.

In the past four months at least three cases of women being raped by policemen have figured in Parliament and the State assemblies — two cases when women were summoned to police stations on some pretext and then ravaged and once when a woman was abducted and locked away in a small room by four cops and raped repeatedly for two days before she escaped.

In Delhi, in the past week dacoits struck in three posh localities in the heart of the city, beat up residents of homes and looted property. In the last incidence, a large business house in Model Town was looted by a gang of dacoits with a police picket only 15 yards away! The inmates were beaten up during the robbery, but all the noise and cries for help failed to stir the guardians of the law for reasons as yet not known. Residents of the locality claim that the cops must be in league with the leaders not to have gone to the rescue, or that they suddenly devloped cold feet and looked the other way.

In the past week, too, as many as six burgalries (as distinct from dacoities) took palce in Delhi colonies. Not a burglar or dacoit has as yet been tracked down, nor has a single stolen item been recovered. Most of the crimes, it has been noticed, have taken palce where police stations abound and patrolling constables quite profuse. This is being seen by crime reporters and newspaper leader writers as "quite significant".

It is also significant that the crime graph has spurted only since P.S. Bhinder took over as Delhi Police Commissioner — the man who, during the Janata regime, was being tried for having cold-bloodely ordered the murder of alleged dacoit Sunder who had once vowed to "do away with" the late Sanjay Gandhi.

Dharam's paper mill

NEW DELHI (IBS) — Film star Dharmendra, who recently in his controversial marriage to co-starrer Hema Malini although he is already married, is setting up a paper mill with a daily capacity of 30 tonnes. The mill is to be located in Dareli village, Udaipur district, Punjab.

He will have waste paper used as raw material. Production should begin in 1982 with the employment of about 300 persons.

Dharam, married for several years and the father of grown children, had been courting dancer-actress Hema Malini for almost seven years. Rumours of their love affair had permeated through the country off and on before, suddenly, they raced through a marriage ceremony performed by a pandit and became "man and wife".

There has been no reaction from his true wife, and his children are not yet of age to launch any action of their own. The law in India is clear on the point, as explained by a lawyer and a High Court judge to a weekly — Dharam's second wife, Hema, is not his wife in fact and in law. Both Dharam and Hema are wide open to a legal rap should his actual wife sue. Even one of the children, once attaining the age of 21, can seek legal penalty on the ground that the father has sullied the family name, ruined their mother and jeopardised their own chances in society.

Tele-link with Russia

NEW DELHI (IBS) — With work going on steadily at both ends, the tropospheric communication link which will provide quality telecommunication services between India and the Soviet Union should be operational by the end of this year. That country is supplying radio equipment and technical assistance for the project, while India will supply two antennas for the Soviet terminal.

The radio waves will be directed towards the mountain peaks of the Himalayas which separate the two countries. These peaks will act as knife-edges to bend a small part of the energy in the direction of the receiving terminal in India which will be located at Charari-e-Sharif, west of Srinagar.

The systems engineering and installation of the Indian terminal wil be done by Indian engineers, and will cost Rs. 39 million. It will provide, initially, up to 12 voice channels, but will be capable of expansion up to 24 channels.

The existing links between the two countries are operated on high- frequency radio between New Delhi and Moscow, supplemented by satellite circuits hard-patched at London and Paris. These satellites are not adequate owing to technical limitations.

No take over of foreign banks

NEW DELHI (IBS) — The Government has no intention to nationalise any foreign bank in the country. Finance Minister Venkataraman said recently. "We will not nationalise foreign banks" are the precise words he used on being questioned.

There are 127 foreign banks branches operating in the country, while there are 128 Indian bank branches operating overseas.

All nationalized banks in the country are under constant attack for deterioration in service and worsening attitude of bankmen toward the public. The latest addition to the nationalized group are six banks which had maintained a reputation for prompt and courteous service to the public, but almost immediately on being taken over, the staff of these banks changed amazingly into callous, rude and negligent human beings.

Vijaya Bank, for example, was reputed for its friendly and helpful service, but a week after it was taken over its customers were shocked at the abrupt and crude behaviour of the staff. Even simple services were either delayed or outrightly denied. Where before nationalisation cheques were cahsed within ten minutes, it now takes fifteen to twenty-five minutes in these newly nationalised banks.

The reason is that, prior to nationalisation, staff worked with respect for authority — private and profit- interested authority, but on nationalisation, the authority becomes government, and government has almost no powers to enforce discipline or threaten loss of employment. Staff can do just what they please, please.

Planetarium in Nehru's house

NEW DELHI (IBS) — Teen Murti House, where India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, lived for 17 years, is to be turned into a planetarium meant mainly for children. It will set up by the Nehru Memorial Fund and will have 300 seats.

The planetarium should be ready in a year, and children visiting if will be able to learn more, and quickly, about the planets, stars and the universe in general, and how satellites and spacecrafts function. Sophisticated instruments to project movements of the celestial bodies are being bought from East Germany.

The architect for the project will be MM Rana who designed the planetarium at Anand Bhavan, Allahabad, a smaller project which is to be opened shortly.

The central idea seems not to cater so much to children but really to ensure that Teen Murti House is never ever again used for residential purposes. The Morarji Desai Janata Government had at one time considered converting it into the permanent residence of the Prime Minster.

Sorcere's reign of terror

GULBARGA, August 8 (UNI) — Pastapur, a tiny village perching on a hilltop about 100km from here, is in the grip of fear.

Some of the 1500-odd inhabitants of the village have been having unusual experiences for the past many months. Some of them suddenly break into shivers some others start screaming. The bizarre happenings are believed by the villagers to be the work of a few sorcerers practising "bhanamati", a kind of witchcraft.

The matter was raised recently in the Karnataka Legislative Council (upper house of the state legislature) and the State Government assured the Opposition that a team of experts and legislators would be sent to the village to study the situation.

A UNI correspondent who went round Pastapur and nearby villages found the inhabitants chary of talking about the black magic or the "brains behind it" lest they showed themselves become victims.

A young farmer collection-fodder had a gory experience a couple of weeks ago. He suddenly found himself suffering from excruciating pain between the legs and began bleeding profusely. The victim, who is undergoing treatment at the Government hospital in Chincholi, said that he is suffering due to "bhanmati". But according to the doctor attending on him the bleeding was due to an ulcer.

Some of the alleged victims of the witchcraft say that their clothes catch fire suddenly and they suffer fatigue, prickly sensation, retinal damage and dumbness. The village chief said he had seen utensils flying in the house of victims. Women appeared to be the main target of this kind of sorcery.

When the issue figured in the legislative council some opposition members alleged that the women victims of "bhanamati" were also being used for sexual gratification by the sorcerers.

A police officer in a neighbouring village said that a saffronclad boy had recently made a dozen local girls "dance to his tunes". The boy who came to the village under the pretext of stamping out "bhanamati" however, found himself in police custody.

The villagers blamed the rivalry between two local groups for the spread of "bhanamati". The police, recently arrested six sorcerers but they were later released on bail.

AIR makes money

NEW DELHI, August 15 (UNI) — Both All India Radio and Doordarshan are expected to strike a bonanza during the financial year 1979-80 with their total earnings from commercial programmes reaching Rs. 16.3 million (20.37 million dollars) an all time high.

The revenue from AIR's Commercial Service is expected to go up to Rs. 103 million during the financial year 1979-80 against Rs. 76.9 million in 1977-78 and Rs. 87 million in 1978-79.

As for Doordarshan, the revenue through commercials is increasing steadily. From Rs. 770,000 in 1976-77, it rose to Rs. 49.7 million in 1978-79.

The Budget provision for 1979-80 was Rs. 50 million and against this Doordarshan had already earned a revenue of about Rs. 43.5 million by the end of December. It is expected that about Rs. 15 million will be further earned thus making a total earning of about Rs. 60 million during the current financial year.

INDIA HAS 659 MILLION PEOPLE

NEW DELHI (IBS) — The population of India was recorded at 659 million people in March 1980. N.R. Laksar released the figures in the Lok Sabha recently.

RECORD TURNOVER

New Delhi, Aug. 12 (UNI) — India's National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) has registered a record turnover of Rs. 650 million during the financial year ending March, 1980.

Concessio AP minori

HYDERABAD August 15 (UNI) — The Andhra Pradesh Minorities Commission has recommended that all Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Parsis whose annual income was not more than Rs. 8000 and who are educationally backward shall be treated as backward class people.

The concessions given to the enlisted backward classes should be extended to these people also it said.

The Minorities Commission set up in May last year in its first report to the Government said it had found that the minorities were not getting adequate share in the welfare programmes meant for the uplift of the backward classes.

The commission recommended that the Scheduled Castes Hindus who had converted to Christianity shall continue to get all the benefits which they were entitled before their convertion. The state Government should take up this issue with the Central Government and press for the continu-

More exci businessm

BOMBAY, August 8 (UNI) — Higher scales of foreign exchange per day for Indians travelling abroad on business grounds have been announced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

The RBI said the country groupings, for which different scales were applicable, had been modified. The changes were made because of higher hotel tariff and living expenses in certain countries.

Under the new scales in group 'A' countries constituting Saudi Arabia, Japan, Kuwait and Nigeria, the per day exchange release for senior businessmen is 175 US dollars, for junior businessmen it is 140 dollars.

For group 'B' the countries such as Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, the Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, Western Hemisphere (including West Indies), the UK, Europe, Iran, Libya and Algeria, the

Poor scie teaching

NEW DELHI, August 8 (UNI) — India's position as one of the world's largest producers o scientific and technological manpower is being threatened by the deterioration in the facilities for research and training in sciences in the universities, the National Committee on Scienc and Technology (NCST) ha found.

This is revealed in the annu report (1979-80) of the Depar ment of Science and Technolog released today.

The NCST has noted that t deterioration is due to lack support for these facilities over long period of time.

Stressing that the most impo ant requirement is modernizati of research facilities, the NC

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New Delhi, August 15 (UNI) Indigenous production of drugs India registered a mark increase during 1979-80.

The country produced bu drugs worth an estimated Rs. billion (275 million dollars) a formulations worth Rs. 1 billion (1.43 billion dollars according to the Department Chemicals.

Concessions to AP minorities

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The commission recommended that the Scheduled Castes Hindus who had converted to Christianity shall continue to get all the benefits which they were entitled before their convertion. The state Government should take up this issue with the Central Government and press for the continuance of the concessions given to the Scheduled Castes and the converts the commission said.

To deal with communal trouble the commission recommended implementation of section five of the Andhra Pradesh (Telengana areas) public security measures act 1951.

The act contains provision for imposing collective fine in disturbed areas and utilizing the amount for award of compensation to riot hit persons.

The report said that no date was available on the socio-economic condition of the minorities in the state.

Commenting on the charge that the commission had become defunct Chairman M.A. Ansari said the commission had not only prepared a comprehensive report but had also done some spade work for the future during the past year.

'Whatever has been done was with the consensus of all the members' he said.

More exchange for businessmen

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For group 'B' the countries such as Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, the Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, Western Hemisphere (including West Indies), the UK, Europe, Iran, Libya and Algeria, the exchange release for senior businessmen is 150 dollars per day and for junior businessmen 120 dollars per day.

For other countries in group 'C' senior businessmen will be released exchange at the rate of 125 dollars per day and junior businessmen 100 dollars per day.

For bilateral group countries the exchange release is Rs. 1,000 (125 dollars) for senior businessmen and Rs. 800 (about 100 dollars) for junior businessmen.

The Reserve Bank will continue to release exchange towards entertainment expenses amounting to 500 dollars to senior businessmen and 250 dollars to junior businessmen in eligible cases.

Medical practitioners, journalists, scientists and other professionals undertaking study tours will get the lower rates of the two business scales, the RBI said.

Poor science teaching

NEW DELHI, August 8 (UNI) — India's position as one of the world's largest producers of scientific and technological manpower is being threatened by the deterioration in the facilities for research and training in sciences in the universities the National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) has found.

This is revealed in the annual report (1979-80) of the Department of Science and Technology released today.

The NCST has noted that the deterioration is due to lack of support for these facilities over a long period of time.

Stressing that the most important requirement is modernization of research facilities, the NCST has recommended an immediate and significant enhancement in the financial support from the Government for science and technology sector in the universities.

A NCST sub-group has prepared a paper recommending various measures to promote higher science education.

The NCST has also reviewed its own functioning and has submitted a draft paper defining its role.

Though the annual report does not reveal this, it is learnt that the NCST's warning about the quality of the manpower output was borne out when top scientific organization like the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) could not find last year properly qualified persons in adequate numbers for their annual intake of trainees.

Air India boeings

NEW DELHI, July 24 (UNI) — Air-India has been asked to take delivery of three Boeing 747s over a longer time span instead of receiving them in 1982-83 as planned earlier.

The Finance Ministry has asked the airline to stagger the purchase to lessen the financial burden on it. The mounting fuel bill has upset Air-India's otherwise healthy budget and slapped on it last year a loss of over Rs. 200 millions.

Official sources underline that there is "no rethinking" on buying the jumbos. As a matter of fact more Boeing 747s will form the airline's first line of fleet which currently has ten 747s besides four 707s which are being phased out to save fuel.

According to these sources, Air-India paid to the Boeing company in February last one per cent of the total cost of the three 747s as a refundable deposit. The payment of this deposit ensures delivery of the aircraft on a fixed date, normally two to three years after the payment.

While there is unanimity on the choice of jumbos to meet the airline's need for a high-density, long-haul aircraft on the trunk routes, a decision is yet to be taken on a plane which is economical for medium haulage and has a smaller capacity.

Air India has indicated that it needs five planes of the DC 10 capacity (about 270 seats each to replace is four 707 aircraft (capacity 126 seats each) which will be phased out in the next few years. A Boeing 747 seats 380.

Naxalite revival

Kottayam, August 12 (UNI) — The Naxalite movement is being revived in Kottayam District helped by the 'liberal' policy of the Marxist-led Kerala, according to reports received here.

The Government has held the view that Naxalites should be met politically and not by force. In the absence of force the Naxalites have come together in the open without fear and operate from the thick forests of Vellathooval and Erumeli. The police are instructed to arrest the Naxalites only if they indulge in violence and disturb law and order in the State.

Since July 28, the death anniversary of Charu Majumdar their leader, various naxalite groups have held demonstrations, conducted study classes and distributed pamphlets.

Areas that have witnessed intense Naxalite activities recently are Vaikom, Arpookaja, Kothannalloor, Kottayam, Palai and Ettumanur. Some of the active Naxalites in these areas are well educated. For example among those arrested in Palai on July 30 were an advocate, a school teacher and a doctor.

The Naxalite movement in Kerala, however, has never been as intense as in nearby Andhra Pradesh and states like West Bengal and Bihar.

Missile project on hand

New Delhi, August 12 (UNI) — India has undertaken a project to develop missiles.

The defence ministry's consultative committee of members of Parliament, whichmet here under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was also informed that the first prototype of the main tank battle was expected to be available for trials by the end of the next year.

According to the Prime Minister, financial constraints were not the main impediments in the research and development programme.

She called for "tightening up" of cooperation and interaction between the DRDO and other agencies involved in research and manufacture of equipment.

Mrs. Gandhi said that though India was purchasing equipment from abroad, foreigners would not be allowed to get information affecting national security.

Mrs. Gandhi said that efforts of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), were directed towards achieving self-reliance as far as possible.

"Our effort is to make as much equipment as possible with maximum efficiency", she told the committee. The DRDO was fully aware of the fast changes in the defence technology and it took note of them while formulating its research and development programmes.

Defence scientists are eugaged in developing sophisticated systems for the navy such as sonar for the frigates, modern torpedos and advanced systems for Sonobuoys, the committee was informed.

In the field of aeronautics, the development of gas turbine engine is being actively pursued. A "GTX" engine when fully developed could provide better thrust characteristics to indigenous future fighter aircraft..

The committee was told that in the field of electronics, the Defence Research and Development Organization is engaged in research and development of a number of sophisticatd items.

Defence scientists were engaged in developing advanced technology in the field of material technology, metallurgical as well as high temperature resistance plastic materials.

More exports to Japan

NEW DELHI August 15 (UNI) — Indian firms have bagged orders worth over Rs. 10 million (1.25 million dollars) from Japan for sports goods, wooden artware, basketry, inlay furniture, readymade garments and spray dried china clay.

The orders were received during the recent visit to Japan of a team of Indian businessmen. The trip was sponsored by the Indian's Trade Development Authority.

A sports goods manufacturer of Jullundur in Punjab bagged orders for about Rs. 100,000 (12,500 dollars) and a Bombay firm dealing in precious stones bagged orders for over Rs. 1.3 million from four Japanese companies. A Delhi based export house booked orders for wooden artware and numdahs valued at Rs. 360,000. Orders worth Rs. 160,000 for table sets with inlay work were under finalisation.

A handicrafts corporation in the South received two orders for cane baskets valued at Rs. 200,000 and tables valued at Rs. 32,000. A readymade garment unit of Bombay bagged orders worth Rs. 480,000 for men's shirts. A Kerala Government enterprise finalized a Rs. 8 million contract for supply of spray dried China clay for paper coating.

Other products in which Japanese buyers evinced keen interest are: door and window frames, spray dried Kaolin, leather bags, shopping bags, shoulder bags, small leather articles, handicrafts, cotton garments, carpets, insulators, China clay and bicycle parts.

IA to fly more

Calcutta, August 15 (UNI) — Indian Airlines, poised for a big expansion of its airbus and boeing fleets in the next two months, proposes to achieve a target of flying 8.2 million passengers this year, according to its chairman and managing director A.H. Metha.

I.A., traffic growth, virtually halted last year, continues to be poor, but is expected to pick up by October, he said.

The poor traffic growth, Mr. Mehta told UNI, could be due to a "general subsidence" in the country's economic activity and is still under study. Things are expected to improve by October, he said.

There was no evidence so far to suggest that the 30 percent fare increase and the subsequent fuel surcharge on tickets caused the fall in traffic, he said.

Asked about reports of IA air buses and boeings flying half empty, Mr. Mehta said "this is so in some sectors" particularly in flights from Calcutta. The picture is not so bad in other sectors, including Delhi-Bombay, he said.

Last year, I.A. failed to fulfil its target of 5.38 million passenger traffic and closed the year with only 5.36 million incurring a loss of Rs. 22 million (2.75 million dollars). Various factors including shortage of aircraft, was responsible for the failure to meet the target, he said.

This year, with the improvement in the economic situation and an expanded fleet, the I.A. besides achieving the passenger traffic target of 6.2 million expects to earn a profit of about Rs. 100 million (12.5 million dollars) he said.

Mr. Mehta said the eight air bus would join the IA fleet next month. Three more boeing 737s would be added by September enabling the airlines to offer 30 percent more capacity with a total aircraft strength of eight airbuses, 17 boeings, 14 avros and 8 fokker.

The seventh airbus would be immediately pressed into operation to replace the Bombay-Karachi and Bombay-Madras boeing 737 services.

Mr. Mehta said in reply to a question that the IA might pay its employees only the minimum of 8.33 percent bonus in the festival season in view of the loss incurred last year.

Drugs output rises

New Delhi, August 15 (UNI) — Indigenous production of drugs in India registered a marked increase during 1979-80.

The country produced bulk drugs worth an estimated Rs. 2.2 billion (275 million dollars) and formulations worth Rs. 11.5 billion (1.43 billion dollars), according to the Department of Chemicals.

During 1978-79, bulk drugs and formulations production was of the order of Rs. 2 billion and Rs. 10.58 billion respectively.

The report adds that the production of drugs during the year would have been higher but for severe constraints of power shortage of vital inputs such as caustic soda and dextrose, scarcity of packaging material and also labour unrest faced by the industry.

The report says that there was an overall increase in the production of most of the essential drugs in 1979-80. Increased production was achieved in respect of antibiotics, sulpha drugs, vitamins, Analgin, Amodiaquin, anti-dysentry drugs Insulin, chlopropamide and caffein.

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PRIVATE SECTOR

There is growing realization in India that the private sector of the economy has not received a fair deal. The heavy doses of socialism that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, prescribed have done some good to the economy. For instance the basis for industrialization was created by the huge iron and steel and other similar projects.

However, it is quite evident now that the time has come to boost the private sector which has done wonders not only in countries of Europe and North America, but also in Asian countries like Japan and Singapore. In India the private sector has been a much maligned (at times with justification) one. Nevertheless, the kind of efficiency and initiatives seen in the private sector are unheard of in the public sector of any country.

Then comes controls. For anything and everything relating to business, there are controls in India. As a result, there is no incentive to start and run businesses and invest one's savings in the private sector.

A vigorous private sector can cure the unemployment situation in India and can bring the country into the 20th century. It is hoped that the death of Sanjay Gandhi will not serve a death blow to the rising expectations of the private sector of the industry in this regard.

Welfare scheme for lawyers

Trivandrum, August 6 (UNI) — Soon after bringing over 100,000 sea-going fishermen in Kerala under a unique group insurance scheme, the State Assembly has taken up yet another significant social welfare scheme, promised in the current year's budget, for the benefit of the lawyers.

The Kerala Advocates' Welfare Fund Bill 1980 meets a longstanding demand of the advocates of the State for introducing welfare scheme for them.

Finance Minister K.M. Mani presenting the bill to the Assembly recalled that his predecessor had announced the previous Government's decision to set up the fund. In the budget for 1978-79 a provision of Rs. 500,000 was made for the purpose. A bill was also drafted but it lapsed with the dissolution of the Assembly. This necessitated a new legislation.

The fund Mr. Mani said would be operated by a trust. The Advocate-General of Kerala would be its ex-officio chairman and the treasurer of the Bar Council would act as its ex-officio treasurer.

The act stipulates that a member of the fund, would, on cessation of practise, be entitled to receive an amount varying between Rs. 30,000 (3,750 dollars) or 30 years of standing and Rs. 5,000 (625 dollars) for five years of standing.

If a member dies within five years, of his admission to the fund, his nominees or legal heir would be eligible to get an amount at the rate of Rs. 1000 (125 dollars) per year of practice.

The act empowers the Bar Council to obtain from the Life Insurance Corporation, policies of group insurance for the members provide for medical and educational facilities for them and their dependents.

Regarding membership in the fund, an application fee has been fixed at Rs. 200 (25 dollars) to be paid in four instalments and an annual subscription of Rs. 50 (6 dollars) for the advocate with five years standing at the bar, and Rs. 100 (12.5 dollars) for those with 15 years or more standing.

INDIA TO SUPPLY ORE

New Delhi, August 8 (UNI) — A shipment of 4.5 million tonnes of iron ore by june next year is envisaged under an Indo-Romanian agreement Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee told Lok Sabha.

The Minister said the shipment would comprise 3.6 million tonnes of fines and 0.9 million tonnes of lumpy iron ore.

India will export 250,000 tonnes of iron ore to the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Letters

1981 Census

I am writing concerning a recent article in your newspapet which indicated that the 1981 Census would not be collecting data on Hinduism and that there would be inadequate coverage of languages originating from the Indian sub-continent.

As a result we have had a number of letters asking that the situation be rectified. As a matter of fact there is no need for us to make any correction because there never was any intent to exclude these groups from the census.

I think the confusion may have arisen through someone reading the proposed census questions as published in the **Canada Gazette**. This would have revealed that only 14 religions are mentioned by name (plus no religion) and a coding box with an "other" category is provided for persons of other religions to specify their religion.

The 14 religions shown were selected because they are known to have the highest incidence in Canada and would comprise the majority of the population. There simply is not space on the questionnaire to mention all other possible religions. Therefore, the respondent is asked to specify other such religions. In the 1981 Census we are expecting approximately 70 such "other" religions which we will code and produce statistics for in the same manner as the 14 religions which are mentioned. Hinduism is, of course, one of those 70.

This same methodology of specifying "other" categories is used on many other questions as well including relationship, language, birthplace and ethnicity.

With respect to languages, we expect to be able to identify approximately 86 in total including Punjabi, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu Cingalese, Tamil, Telugu, Malavalam and other Indo-Pakistani languages not elsewhere specified.

Thus, I think the issues raised in your article are unfounded. Our ability to produce accurate statistics on the groups in which you are interested will now depend largely upon the accuracy of the responses given by the persons who respond to the questionnaire.

To this end you might encourage your readership to support the 1981 Census by carefully and accurately responding to all questions.

I have enclosed a copy of the relevant copy of the Canada Gazette which indicates the wording of the questions and the sampling method to be used (i.e., some questions are asked only of those persons in 1/5 of all households).

If I can provide any further information I would be happy to do so.

Gordon E. Priest,
Project Manager,
1981 Census Content
Ottawa

Operation eyesight

We recently visited our native land, poor but fascinating India, to show off our infant son to parents and relatives. During our holidays we also visited an Operation Eyesight project nearby and were simply amazed to see how our pesonal donations performed the miracles of sight.

The project is headed by a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. R.R. Doshi, who has dedicated all his life to service of the Lord. He leads the life of poverty, eats only nine items a day (he says Gandhi ate only five items a day) has never taken a day off in his whole life. He says that at his age (65) he cannot afford to take time off because he has only 15 to 20 more years left to operate and restore sight to the destitute blind brethren.

Dr. Doshi heads a 100-bed base eye hospital at Chikodra, Gujarat, three 20-bed hospitals, two eye clinics and a mobile eye camp team which goes to remote places in India and performs operations on a mass scale. He also has big projects for the prevention of blindness, especially amongst the children. We visited the hospitals and also saw two eye camps conducted 200 miles apart in rural areas. Both the eye camps were co-sponsored by local Lions Clubs.

Seeing those eye camps was indeed a moving experience. Thousands of poor folk with eye ailments who had come, often walking from a radius of approximately 100 miles, were examined and given medicines; 295 persons some as young as 10 months, were restored to sight. There was a mother and eight-month-old son, both blind. The mother was restored to sight but her son was blind because of Vitamin A deficiency and couldn't be helped. Local women's institutes helped in cooking food for thousands of patients and their escorts who had come with them, and also helped in nursing and caring for the sick.

Operation Eyesight achieves such tremendous results with such a low budget because of people like Dr. Doshi who head the medical teams. Last year alone more than 50,000 blind eyes were opened and many, many thousands more were prevented from going blind by Operation Eyesight's 40 dedicated teams in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But there are an estimated 40 million blind folk and 100 million with seriously impaired vision. Operation Eyesight could do much more if enough funds were to be found.

I believe that the best way to express our love and compassion, which indeed are the greatest wealth of a person, is to help restore sight to our poor sisters and brothers. Sponsoring a blind destitute for the priceless gift of sight will give you the joy of your life. A $25 donation pays for surgery, hospitalization and glasses for one person. Donor will receive ID cards, giving the name of the person whose sight is restored because of the donation.

The donations, which are tax deductible and are matched dollar for dollar by the federal government, can be sent to Operation Eyesight, P.O. Box 123, Calgary, Alta, T2P 2H6. For more information call me at 386-9126 or Mrs. Scott Wallace at 598-1881.

BISR BHAGWANANI,
Vancouver Island Committee
for Operation Eyesight,
No. 20-72 Dallas Rd.,
Victoria,
B.C. V8V 1A2

Why Assam is agitating

An appeal to the right-thinking Indians to understand and appreciate the problems faced by the Assamese people.

By Subodh Talukdar

Assam is passing through a grave crisis due to infiltration of more than 50 lakhs of foreign nationals from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) into Assam since 1951 to exploit our economy, culture and social order in every possible manner and ultimately to grab the entire state of Assam and other parts of the North Eastern Region of India for annexation with East Pakistan (now named as Bangladesh).

These foreign nationals illegally occupied most of the reserve forest lands, tribal blocks, cattle grazing grounds, char lands and other Government lands and also fraudulently enlisted their names in lakhs into the voters' list of Assam to elect their own legislators for legislative Assembly and Parliament, so that they may, in the near future, annex this part of India with East Pakistan (Bangladesh) either by a referendum or by force.

The presence of 50 lakhs of hostils aliens in our land is our problem. This is a life and death question for the Assamese and other peoples of North Eastern part of India.

For the last seen months, the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parisad (AAGSP) who spearheaded the mass movement for detection and deportation of foreign nationals from Assam tried to convince the Govt. of India about the seriousness of the problem and appealed for taking effective steps to drive out the foreign natinals from the soils of Assam.

But it appears, the Govt. of India is not serious about our problems. May be we are far away from New Delhi and so also from their minds. The all India party leaders are working only in their own party interest, and they look to our problems through the different party's different coloured glasses they wear. They are branding us — secessionist, parochial, communal, RSS backing, anti-Bengali, anti-Indian, backed by China, CIA, KGB, Christian missionary and so on. But they have no courage to speak the truth i.e. about the danger created by silent invasion of India by foreign nationals, because in that case, they may lose the support of these foreign voters in the election.

Ours is a peaceful mass movement irrespective of caste, creed, religion, language etc. for defending the socio-cultural identity of the Assamese people from being swamped by foreign nationals and that our mother land may not ultimately be grabbed by East Pakistan (Bangladesh).

We have the blessings of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi as we have followed his pointed path of non-violent mass movement to achieve our goal — **Detection and deportation of foreign nationals entering Assam illegally and unconstitutionally since 1951.**

This is a danger not to Assam alone **but to India as a whole.**

Will you support this national cause as Indians?

Assam is for Indians only and not for foreigners.

Modest s program

New Delhi (UNI) — The launching of India's satellite launch vehicle SLV-3) is the culmination of two decades of space research in India. With a comparatively modest expenditure of Rs. 2540 million (317.4 million dollars) (till the end of 1978-79), India has set up a viable and quality space program without much dependence on foreign know-how or assistance, reports Financial Express.

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai's dream of putting India in the space club is being realized with India's capacity to put a satellite in near earth orbit, using its own launcher.

The 17-tonne, four-stage SLV-3 has cost India some Rs. 200 million (25 million dollars). It is designed for orbiting a small satellite of 40 kilogram weight in near-earth orbit.

Success in launching SLV-3 will push India's space rocket program further to development and launching of bigger rockets which can put heavy satellites of some 600 kilogram weight in sun-synchronous or geosynchronous orbits. Those bigger satellites will be used for telecommunications, meteorology, television and remote sensing activites. The Indian national satellite Insat-I, meant for TV, telecommunication and meteorology purposes, will be bought and launched from the United States. With the experience gained in building the communication satellite Apple for free launch by the European space agency's Ariane satellite launcher some time towards the end of this year. India will be able to build biger satellites to succeed Insa.

When India builds such big satellite, there will be simultaneous development of rockets or launchers that can put them in the geostationary orbit some 36,000 kilometres above SLV-3 therefore is the forerunner of a series of bigger satelite launchers planned for the coming decade.

India started launching sounding rockets of the Centaur type supplied by France from the Thumba equatorial rocket launching Research and development facilities established at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thumba (Kerala) have enabled the development of a series of sounding rockets such as RH-300 Centaur RH-560 and Menaka along with their payload instrumentation needed for various atmospheric measurements.

A rocket-launching pad was s

A rival to th

NEW DELHI (IBS) — Begun far back as 1904, work on t Swamiji Maharaj Memoria designed to rival the Taj Mahal splendour, is being speeded with the induction of mechanis tion to help. Still, completion consume another 20-odd years.

The edifice is to be 58 met high and is situated over samadhi of the founder of Radha Swami faith, some six north of Agra. The swami die 1878.

Exports to

NEW DELHI August 10 (U — India's exports to Yemen A Republic (YAR) declined from 74.8 million in 1975-76 to Rs million in 1977-78 after touch Rs. 77.2 million in 1976-77.

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A rocket-launching pad was set up later in Sriharikota island in Andhra Pradesh (Shar range) for launching bigger rockets for which Thumba was unsuitable. India has so far fired some 1000 rockets from Thumba and Sriharikota for various studies, over 500 of these rockets were designed and fabricated by Indian scientists and technologists themselves who, starting from scratch, picked up expertise by sheer effort and determination. SLV-3 is the biggest of all these rockets.

The Indian Space Research Organization has set up a meteorological rocket launch station at Balasore (Orissa) recently as part of the monsoon experiment (Monex) funded by the Indian Meteorological Department. The rocket launchings from this station as well as from Shriharikota and Thumba will provide valuable data for forecasting of monsoon over India.

The fabrication of SLV-3 and other rockets in India has given birth to a sizable industry which makes components and parts for the rockets. Highquality materials and components needed for the space effort have automatically upgraded India's industrial base in this manner.

The first experimental launch of SLV-3 took place in August 1979 from Shriharikota. The launch failed to orbit the 40 kilo gram satellite which formed the payload. A post flight analysis indicated that 34 out of the 44 sybsystems like the motors of the first three stages the equipment bay consisting of 172 guidance and electronic components, the heat shield, separation and pyro-systems performed according to specifications. The remaining ten systems remained inoperative because of the premature termination of the first flight. The data from the first flight have been evaluated and necessary changes have been incorporated in the second SLV-3 launchers. The SLV-3 motors use solid propellants manufactured at Thumba and Shriharikota. In the advanced rockets to orbit 600 kg satellites, now being planned, liquid propellants will be used. Plans are oder way to select a suitable site for setting up a liquid fuel plant for these rockets.

The guidance system developed for SLV-3 will go a long way in developing missiles, if India decides to go in for missiles of the range of intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

A rival to the Taj?

NEW DELHI (IBS) — Begun as far back as 1904, work on the Swamiji Maharaj Memorial, designed to rival the Taj Mahal in splendour, is being speeded up with the induction of mechanisation to help. Still, completion will consume another 20-odd years.

The edifice is to be 58 metres high and is situated over the samadhi of the founder of the Radha Swami faith, some six km. north of Agra. The swami died in 1878.

Why the delay? From time to time engineers doubted the capability of the foundation to support the massive structure; designs were changed time and again; work was suspended for 12 years from 1911 for several reasons; craftsmen working on the structure have aged, some have died, and now 100 young men are being trained to step in; and now frequent power breakdowns are hampering cutting and polishing machines, which, left to work normally, would cut down time by 45,000 mandays a year.

Exports to Yemen down

NEW DELHI August 10 (UNI) — India's exports to Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) declined from Rs. 74.8 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 70 million in 1977-78 after touching Rs. 77.2 million in 1976-77.

According to official sources, measures have been initiated to stop this downtrend and step up exports to YAR.

The Indian Embassy has also been making efforts to encourage Indian companies to become familiar with YAR markets. The present efforts are to register as many important Indian companies as possible with the Central Planning Organization of YAR and other clients so that invitations for tenders are received. Steps are also underway to promote visits between India and YAR to develop commercial contacts.

Book Review

A Rising Middle Power

By Francis Assisi

INDIA: A RISING MIDDLE POWER by John W. Mellor [ed.] 374pp. Hb. $19.50. 1979, Westview Press, Colorado

The collection of articles and comments in 'India: A rising middle power' emerges with a major theme which relentlessly challenges the "standard public stereotype of India as a nation incapable of initiating its own development". In this context it is a particularly timely volume for those to whom India, despite the gloom and doom soothsayers, symbolizes an area in Asia where the peaceful alteration in power contrasts sharply with the instability of countries in its periphery. This theme of India as an emerging power, now and into the future, is documented from a variety of perspectives.

The book goes to great lengths to show that India, the proverbial "basket case" among "underdeveloped" countries can no longer be stereotyped economically as the quintessence of poverty. This is not to ignore poverty as it exists in India today. The preponderance of jaundiced views on India future by India beaters is no longer credible. India's gross national product is about $100 billion, which makes it the world' ninth largest economy, ranking thirteenth in the world in industrial output. India's diversified economy with its immense range of manufactured goods impresses even the most casual observer. A convincing case is made in regard to India's already significant accomplishments in gross economic terms, in technological and trade capacities, and in political development.

Given India's status as a growing "middle power", the book goes on to point out that the U.S. is faced with two policy options: "benign neglect" or "development support". For a change, it is refreshing to see that several authors in arguing for development support contend that it is the United States that will have to adjust its attitudes and positions. India, on the other hand, will have to continue following independent policies from increasing positions of strength. Mellor articulates this position quite forcefully by stating: "The old power structure must eventually adapt to the growing ability of the Third World, especially of the rising middle powers such as India, to influence world events".

John P.Lewis, a former director of the Agency for International Development (AID) program in India, and now at Princeton University, provides a step by step account of a development support program for India. Uma Lele a senior economist with the World Bank, agrees with Lewis' analysis but fails to share his optimism. She concludes quite bluntly, that "mutuality, reciprocity, and civility are not sufficiently shared between the two nations" for benign neglect to be replaced by development support.

The principal concern of this book is with many questions and problems revolving around U.S. Assistance programs to India. The editor was chief economist for AID when he and others felt the need for an in-depth analysis of U.S.-Indian relations. What resulted is a rigorously objective volume, notable for contributors who are both scholars as well as public administrators. The format is structured so that, in most cases, the major presentation is followed by a "comment section". Sharply divergent views are also presented in these sections. With development as its sustaining edge, the book presents a provocative and policy oriented work with a good measure of scientific objectivity.

The contributors offer perspectives on India from a number of vantage points. Phillip Oldenburg of Columbia University joins Mellor in an introductory chapter. Myron Weiner of MIT, an old India-hand, contributes a tightly written examination of India's political evolution and then assesses the political impact of foreign assistance. In separate chapters, Mellor dissects the Indian economy, F.A. Long of Cornell writes on Science and Technology, Hannan Ezekiel describes India's trade prospects, and Lewis contributes two chapters on "reviving American aid to India". A broader perspective is provided by Baldev Raj Nayar of McGill who utilizes two chapters to explore India's regional and world roles. In addition there are critical comments provided by Lloyd Rudolph of Chicago, T.N. Srinivasan and Uma Lele of the World Bank, William J. Barnds of the Council of Foreign Relations and Onkar Marwah and Padma Desai of Harvard.

The book makes a strong case for India as an emerging power which the U.S. can hardly afford to neglect if we are to survive in a globally interdependent world.

Rafi dies

Bombay, August 12 (UNI) — Mohammad Rafi, who died in a Bombay hospital on July 31 had been a playback singer for about 40 years. This alone entitles him to a permanent place in the history of Indian show business. His repertoire covered almost all the Indian languages and there are few actors in Bombay for whom he had not sung. Bhajan, geet, ghazal, Westernized pop — the vibrant voice took everything in its stride.

Born in 1924 at sultan Singh, a small town in Lahore district (now in Pakistan) Rafi had his training in classical music under Abdul Wahid Khan of the Kirana Gharana, Ustad chhotey Ghulam, Ali Khan and Pandit Jiwanlal Matteo. He did not care much for studies but even as a child could reproduce any tune after hearing it once. Kundan Lal saigal gave the teenager an opportunity to sing for the Lahore radio station. In 1942 Rafi recorded his first song for a Punjab film, Gul Bahar. The same year he went to Bombay to sing for Gaon Ki Gori.

Success came after years of struggle, relieved only by the pleasure of accompanying Noorjahan in Jugnoo. Naushad got Rafi to sing light classical in Baiju Bawra and Hari Om became the first hit. Since then he remained at the top, except for a brief spell in the 1970s when Kishore Kumar reigned supreme. Winner of five Filmfare and five Bengal Film Journalists' Association awards, Rafi received the Padma Shri in 1973. Audiences in Africa, Britain the Soviet Union and West Asia thrilled to his singing.

The number of Rafi's songs has been estimated at 30,000 a third of them hits. The most memorable include Kya Sey Kya Ho Gaya (Sachin Dev Burman; Guide), Man Mora Bawra (O.P. Nayar, Ragini), Tootey Huyen Khwabo Ney (Salil Chowdhury), Madhumati), Teri Pyari Pyari Soorat Ko (Shankar Jaikishan, Sasurai) and Pardesiyon Sey Na Ankhiyan Milana (Kalyanji Anandji: Jab Jab Phool Khiley.

At the peak of his carrer in the sixties, Rafi was awarded the Padma Shri (the Lotus Award given on Republic Day January 26 every year) by the Indian Government for his contribution to Indian music. His haunting voice in the Film "Neel Kamal" in 1968 won him the nation's best playback singer award.

The singer was buried at the Juhu Kabrastan. Thousands of mourners, including film personalities such as music maestro Naushad, actors Manoj Kumar, Dharmendra and Vinod Mehra, Dilip Kumar and Rafi's colleague Mahendra Kapoor went with the funeral procession.

Bombay sheriff and Rafi's long time associate Dilip Kumar said in a condolence message: "In Rafi's sudden death the country has lost an artist of unique distinction. Apart from being one of the most popular and acclaimed singers the country has produced, he was a gem of a man in person."

Polluted 'Gangajal'

By K.K. Thakur

Varanasi (UNI) — Some fifty odd participants of the Summer Institute of Environmental Studies cruised through the Ganga here on Friday and went back to their camp with "a sickening feeling."

The participants, gathered at Banaras Hindu University, from all over the country, saw about 35 human bodies and annual carcasses stacked at different points along the ghats and crows and vultures hovering over them.

The team, which collected water samples from more than 30 spots for analysis, found the city's sewage discharge and effluents from a nearby industrial estate being added to the river water.

Millions of devout Hindus, coming from all corners of the country, faithfully sip the water and take the "gangajal" home.

The president of the National Environmental Conservation Association, B.D. Tripathi, told UNI that the Institute participants were so nauseated by the sight and the foul smell that many of them could not eat during the day.

One of them said: "I cannot even touch the water, leave alone drink it."

Mr. Tripathi said the attention of the municipal and government authorities was drawn towards the pollution problem and the health hazard it posed exactly a year ago.

He alleged that sewage pumping stations on some ghats did not function or were not ready yet. There was neither a proposal to instal electric crematorium for the disposal of bodies of orphans, destitutes, lepers and animals nor had the problem been given a serious consideration so far.

There was no satisfactory sanitation arrangement though hundreds of pilgrims put up on the ghats.

The river, all along its front where sewage, nallahs or tributeries enter the main current, is full of water hyacinth and other acquatic plans. As a result, the mosquito menace is on the increase.

However, the pilgrims faith in their Gangamata continues undiminished.

One of them told this reporter: "Gangaji will not let us down."

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FILMS

MAIN PASAND
Screenplay and direction by Basu Chatterjee

Produced by Amit Khanna

Pygmalion is perhaps George Bernard Shaw's most popular play. It has been staged in many countries, translated in to many more languages and adapted for the screen as well. It is a comic masterpiece on class differences; how plebeians can be trained and taught to move in elitst society where etiquette and manners are the main prerequisite to acceptance. By showing that a Cockney flowergirl, after training in phonetics and the three *R*'s, could be passed off as a lady, GBS made fun of so-called polite society. It is a human drama in which emphasis is as much on the leading female character and the leading male charater cast in an antiheroic mould, a phonetician and a confirmed bachelor. Using funny situation and funnier comments, GBS rips at the established structure of a capitalist society.

Pygmalion was first performed in Britain in 1913 and published three years later — 1916. Its first screen version — in 1938 — won for GBS the Academy award for screenplay. Though the screenplay was a little different from the stage version, yet it was more filed theatre than cinema. Lerner and Loewe found in it immense possibilities for a musical and with Rex Harrison as phonetician Henry Higgins and Julie Andrews as flowergirl Eliza Dolittle it became an all-time hit. But when its screen version was planned in 1956, Julie Andrews was dropped and Audrey Hepburn, who had by then become a screen celebrity, was selected to play Eliza. As **My Fair Lady**, produced on a lavish scale, it was the most popular musical of its time. It was ironical that shortly after, Julie Andrews won the Oscar for her fairy governess's role in **Mary Poppins** leaving Audrey Hepburn high and dry.

Way back in the fifties, Begum Qudsia Zaidi wrote, or rather adapted, the Urdu version of **Pygmalion**. The flowergirl became the **amrood**-seller. Its first staging was a hit on the Delhi stage and many an actress made a name for herself in the role of the **amrood**-wali. In the late sixties, Amit Khanna, a collegian interested more in dance, drama and music than studies, took a lot of interest in GBS. In the early seventies, he shifted his scene of activities to Bombay and soon became the chief executive producer of Navketan International. The budding poet in him flowered into a successful lyric-writer — so far he has written songs for nearly forty films. A couple of years ago, when he announced his intention to become a producer — he announced three films simultaneously — his heart was set on the Begum Zaidi script of **Amrood-wali**. He wanted to take up an off-beat subject for his debut — and what could be better than and adaptation of **Pygmalion**. In choosing the main cast, he didn't have much to worry about — in the Navketan camp he had two prospective lead players; Dev Anand as the music lover-cum-technician, and Tina Munim as "datun"-seller. As the treatment was to

be comic, he chose director Basu Chatterjee whose forte is treatment of the urban milieu with a light touch, and specialises in facets of marital strife. **Man Pasand** also has its share of marital problems but of a different nature. A music lover-technician (Dev Anand) takes up the challenge to groom a young **datun** girl from the slums (tina) into a sophisticated singer when the music-lover's pal agrees to marry her if the experiment is a success which, of course, it is. In the process of grooming the **datun**-girl into a lady, the music-lover

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The adaptation is not a radical departure from Pygmalion. Its basics remain intact. Instead of the foul tongued flower-girl we have the **datun**-seller. Made on a modest scale, it does not boast of the grandeur of **My Fair Lady**. The Basu spark illuminates the first half, but dies down in the second. Taken as a whole the film does not touch any depths, though it does charm and amuse in its own way. One misses the emotinal tangle of **Pygmalion** and **My Fair Lady**. The adaptation is good but does not match the emotional heights of the original. The result is an experience that fails to grip; we are entertained but not delighted.

One cannot expect Dev Anand to play the typical Prof Higgins: He has a personality of his own. The pepe and passion he puts in his performance are more than evident. Age evidently has reaped its own harvest, though one does miss the youthful Dev Anand. The gait is brisk, and the dialogue-delivery somewhat halting — two Dev Anand traits.

Tina Munim cannot be Audrey Hepburn as Audrey cannot be Tina. Tina plays the **datun**-seller with confidence and panache but one misses the elegance of Audrey even when Tina metamorphoses into a lady. Her facial make-up as a **datun**-seller is more appealing than as a sophisticated lady.

Amit Khanna has written nine lyrics for **Mar Pasand**. He has a real feel for the meaning and metaphors. Some of the lyrics have been set in semi-classical style by Rajesh Roshan but none is likely to become a craze.

Lest we forget, Mehmood is in form as **datun**-seller's father — always tipsy, always mulcting money. Girish Karnad is just a foil to Dev Anand's music lover-technician. He seems to be happy merely registering his presence in the company of Dev Anand.

The film gives due credit to the genius of GBS, not unlike other Indian films. We remember Gulzar did not give credit to **The Sound of Music** whose adaptation he wrote and directed as **Parichay**. Likewise Ramanand Sagar did not care to give due credit to **Pygmalion** when he adapted it for his film **Hum Tere Aashiq Hain** with Hema Malini in the female lead. The difference between the two is that **Hum Tere Aashiq hain** was a formula, commercial film, **Mar Pasand** is in the Basu Chatterjee style: light comedy with a sober touch.

Post script: Rex Harrison last year was sighed up as Prof Henry higgins for a stage version of **My Fair Lady**. Eliza Dolittle was to be a new singing sensation a girl fifty years younger than Rex.

More textiles to Canada

NEW DELHI, August 8 (UNI) — India will export eight categories of textile items to Canada under a multifibre agreement signed by the two countries. The accord valid for two years beginning January 1, 1980 is expected to net an additional trade of about $10 million (Canadian) in a full year.

According to an official release over from Canada, the administration of quotas from August 1, 1980. A quota distribution policy has been finalized for this purpose. The quota period will be a single span of five months beginning August 1, 1980.

The quantities which thus become available will be distributed between contract reservation and ready goods in the ratio of 50:50. The other conditions attached to the textiles quota distribution policy for 1980 will be applicable in the case of exports to Canada also.

Under the memorandum of understanding initialled by the two countries in April this year and operative from January 1, 1980, the categories of textile items eligible for exports include shirts with tailored collars, blouses and other shirts, dresses and skirts, pants and trousers, jackets, terry towel and wash cloth, worsted fabrics and work gloves.

The agreement follows several rounds of discussions with Canada which had originally proposed a restraint arrangement for textile trade with India in terms of multifibre arrangement.

bambai ka maharaja

Directed by Shibu Mitra

Produced by Iqbal Singh

Amjad Khan brought to the Hindi screen a novel image of villainy: cool, calculated and calm. Despite his bulky, rough exterior and foul tongue he seldom betrayed emotion. Without the usual blood-curdling cries, he went about gunning his enemy or friend who betrayed him, but not without forewarning him. Take away Amjad Khan's Gabbar Singh from **Sholay**, they say, and what is left is ashes — notwithstanding the serio-comic role of Dharmendra, the tough guy Amitabh Bachchan and the chatterbox Hema Malini. Amjad's rural villain, the dacoit leader, was completely differnt from all those who went before: Kanhaiya Lal, KN Singh, and later Vinod Khanna, Ranjit, Danny, Prem Chopra, Sujit Kumar and others who played dacoit-villains.

In **Bambai Ka Maharaja**, he is cast in a dual role as father and son, both violence-prone toughies in rural and urban settings.

The twist in the finale is that Amjad Khan the son confronts Amjad the father — neither aware of the relationship till they come face to face. Amjad Khan does not have to make much of a transformation in himself to play the two roles — they are similar, with a few similar situations. It is in the fight sequence when he takes on about half a dozen of his adversaries that he excites the admiration of his audience. It is not his acting but his actions, confident challenges to his adversaries, and sympathetic gestures to the downtrodden and needy that are Amjad's strong points.

Bindu has slimmed down a lot and in this film she plays a collegian daughter — an insignificant role. Raj Kiran, an upcoming hero, has a pleasing presence. Sarika, perhaps the slimmest actress of the Hindi screen, has a voluptuous presence, with her green eyes and sultry charm. Kulbhushan Kharbanda plays a dacoit with a heart of gold, but his get-up makes him unrecognisable Vidya Sinha as Amjad's wife does not have much to do. A sleazy twist-and-shake cabaret number by a slip of a girl is an 'added attraction.'

Shibu Mitra has done a number of stunt films with a variety of themes. To this 'B' class film he has endowed 'A' class technical qualities. Raju Sehgal has written an interesting script with a shrewed eye on the box-office. It is a film which will please both old and young, rural and urban cinegoers from all communities and regions.

ALIBABA AUR CHAALIS CHOR

Directed by Umesh Mehra and I. Faiziev

Produced by F.C. Mehra

After **Pardesi**, produced in the mid-fifties, **Alibab aur Chaalis Chor** is second Indo-Soviet full length feature co-production venture. **Pardesi** was based on the experiences of the first Russian traveller in India Afansi Nikitin and was directed by Khawja Ahmed Abbas with Russian and Indian cast. **Alibaba** ... has also a mixed Indo-Russian cast — Alibaba played by Dharmendra and the two young ladies in his life by Zeenat Aman and Hema Malini. Major part of the film was shot in Russia (in the ancient cities of Samarkand, Bokhara and the Kirgis Mountains of Uzbekistan) and the Indian portion in Rajasthan (Jaipur and Jodhpur regions). The scenic beauty has been caught with abandon.

A few changes have been made in the **Alibaba** ... plotline, though the essence of the fantasy remains the same : Alibaba coming to know the secret treasure and hide-out of a plunderer, Abu Hasan, and his forty murderous thieves, destruction of the plunderers and recovery of the loot. The surprise twist in the finale is that Abu Hasan the plunderer and Gulababad's administrator (**wazir**) are one and the same. Abu Hasan plunders the travellers at night and the 'benign' **wazir** runs the city administration during day.

Marjina is daughter of a king who has saved the life of Alibaba's father from the marauding Abu Hasan and his ferocious gang. More. A certain ghostly beauty roams the Alibaba cave-treasure as watchman.

It is a spectacularly mounted film, great care having been taken to create illusions of rocky caves opening at the mere mention of "Khul Ja, Sim Sim" — the waterfall recedes back, rocks crack, boulders break and the mountains opens up to reveal a passage leading to the Abu Hasan cave and treasure.

Departures from the traditional story make the film interesting. The adaptations are not quirky and wayward, they fit into the plotline judiciously. Cinematography is striking. Only if the Indian portion had been as technically good as the Russian part it would have been consistently striking. It would not be unfair to say that the Russian technicians and cinematographer have done a better job of their work than the Indian unit. Acting-wise also the Russian actors and actresses perform better than their Indian counterparts. This way the Russians fully live up to their reputation as among the world's best film-makers. Alibaba's mother, played by a Russian actress, is better looking — slim and youthful — than the two Indian "heroines" Hema Malini as Marjina and Zeenat Aman as the mysterious gypsy woman.

R.D. Burman's musical score catches the flair and airs of the period and place. "Khatoba Khatoba" and "Aaja, Sar-e-bazaar Inkar Bik Raha Hai, Ikrar Bik Raha Hai" numbers are catchy. Zeenat Aman dances a gypsy dance with lot of allure and enticement. We understand that in the Russian version, meant for international market, she is much more exposed than in the Hindi version. The horse-riding, horse-falls and fight sequences are exciting and daring. The Abu Hasan treasure evokes the atmosphere of a fairyland.

This Indo-Russian co-production is perhaps the best **Alibaba** ... produced so far — spectacular in size and format, special effects, lavish production values, in 70 MM and stereophonic sound.

SWAYAMVAR

Directed by P. Sambasiva Rao

Produced by N. Nagi Reddi

Nagi Reddi is a shrewed business magnate. After he has tested his themes and stories in the South and seen to it that they are runaway hits in both Telugu and Tamil, he thinks of making it in Hindi — of course on a more lavish scale. As the Hindi remake caters to all India market, he engages the best of talent, both before and behind the camera. Right from his first Hindi Film **Ram aur Shyam** to the last one **Narak Swarag**, he has hit the box-office with over half a dozen Hindi movies.

Swayamvar follows the same practice: its Telugu and Tamil versions were great successes. It is going to be a hit too — regardless of the fact that its theme and plot are far from reality. **Ghar Ghar Ki Kahani** was perhaps Nagi Reddi's only film which was drawn from real life. It was about a middleclass budget balancing family, so the middleclasses could identify themselves with its situations, characters and episodes. It was so realistic that the audience did not accept it as N Nagi Reddi had expected it to. They thought if they were to see their own life and themselves on the screen, their efforts at balancing the family budgets, why bother about it. **Swayamvar** is different.

From appearance it looks realistic, but it is actually not so. Two brothers, to please their multi-millionaire father, take upon themselves to win over two step-daughters, marry them and bring them home as their brides. One of them manages to infiltrate into the girls' household as a domestic help and the other poses himself as a philanthropist-prince. Both win over their girls in spite of the girls' wily uncle and their indecisive mother. The uncle has an eye on the girls' property and wants the favoured girl to marry his wayward son who is undergoing a jail sentence. The mother is easily persuaded by the uncle's (her brother's) sophistry and is so indecisive that she does what the uncle tells her and wants her to do. In the finale the uncle gets exposed.

The first half is lightly handled with many gags, mostly verbal. Sanjeev Kumar is in his elements as a domestic servant. Madan Puri's Mama Makhan is all embarrassment whenever Sanjeev Kumar makes a dig at him. Vidya Sinha as the step-daughter doing mostly the household chores plays it with meek and sober instinct. In confrast is Moushumi Chatterjee, the spoiled daughter of the household, acting as the mod girl. Nadira has given a superb performance at the mercy of her wily brother in sharp contrast to her Christian mother in **Julie**, domineering, opinionated and assertive. As the harassed mother Shashikala finds no difficulty in enacting a shrewish, selfish wife — she has done it on the screen hundreds of times. Dr. Shriram Lagoo and Nana Paliskar have not much to do. Ranjit is the usual bad man.

There is more dialogue in the film, at times it looks like the characters are declaiming rather than speaking their pieces. The second half is all emotion and sentiment and is given a dramatic twist one after another. Had the first half's comic touch been sustained, the film would have been a better one. The advantage with a third version (like the present one) is that one can take care of many flaws. P Sambasiva Rao is at ease in handling the cast, though there is nothing much to be said for his direction.

DARSHAK
The Democratic World

Business law for beginners

By Jay Chauhan

Forms a Business May Take

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS

A sole proprietorship is a business in which one person conducts the operation using either his or her own or a business name. If a name other than that of the owner is used, he or she must register the name of the business in the partnership Registry located at 555 Yonge St., Toronto (416-963-0380). Registration can be done without a lawyer at a cost of $10. It is possible for a sole proprietor to call his or her business the " ABC Company". The fact that the word "company" is used does not provide any extra legal protection. For tax and legal purposes the business of a sole proprietor is the same as the individual, regardless of the fact that a different name is used. The sole proprietor is personally liable for all the debts of the business. If he or she loses a legal action, for example, personal assets such as a car or house may be taken to satisfy the judgement.

PARTNERSHIPS

A business conducted by 2 or more people together is known as a partnership. As in the case of the sole proprietorship, the business name of the partnership must be registered if it is different from the names of the partners. The same registration provisions apply. Failure to register prohibits the partnership from taking any legal action, like suing for an unpaid account. Each partner is fully liable for the debts of the partnership, regardless of which partner incurred the liability. As in the case in a sole proprietorship, personal assets such as a home or cash in the bank may be taken to satisfy debts of the partnership.

Partners should have a written agreement describing the business to be conducted, profit and loss sharing formulas, what happens upon the death of one of the partners, how one party can withdraw from the agreement, and where the partnership's account will be maintained. Where there is no partnership agreement, the provisions of the **Partnership Act** will apply. Legal advice should be sought when drafting a partnership agreement.

CORPORATIONS

A corporation is an artificial person which is recognized in law as having many of the rights and responsibilities of a real person. The most important rights given to a corporation are the right to make contracts ad the right to buy, sell or own property. The most important advantage is that the owner is not liable for debts incurred by the company. This is known as "limited liability" and corporations are "limited companies". You should seek advice from your accountant and lawyer if you are considering incorporating your business. A corporation offers a variety of tax planning benefits as well as being an estate planning vehicle. By issuing common shares to children in trust, the growth values of the shares of the corporation can be transferred to the children without incurring inheritance taxes under the **Income Tax Act**. Your lawyer can help you gain all the benefits of incorporation.

A corporation can be formed either under the **Canada Business Corporations Act**, or the **Ontario Business Corporations Act**. A federal company is desirable if it may in future, have offices in various provinces. A federal company does not require extra-provincial licenses to operate in other provinces; however, in Ontario a federal company requires a "License in Mortmain" when the company owns or rents property here. An Ontario Corporation does not require a License in Mortmain to operate within Ontario, but may require extra-provincial licenses to operate in other provinces. A License in Mortmain or extra-provincial licenses may be acquired from the provincial government.

One person may form a corporation. He or she may be the sole director and shareholder in that company. Where there are more shareholders, the proportion of shares owned by each shareholder the right to elect the board of directors and accordingly, exercise effective control of the operations of the business.

The directors of a company are responsible to the shareholders and must hold an annual general meeting each year, even if there are only one or two shareholders.

Where there are two or more shareholders in a company, a buy-sell agreement or a shareholders agreement is desirable. Such an agreement may set out how a party can sell his or her shares, or how the shares wil be sold in the event of death or a disagreement amongst the shareholders.

The information in this article is accurate as of July, 1980. For more information on this and other legal topics, contact Community Legal Education Ontario, 111 Queen St. E., Suite 310, Toronto, Ontario. M5C 1S2. For legal advice contact your local lawyer or Legal Clinic. Be sure to watch for the last article in this three-part series on "Business Law for Beginners".

Ramayana translation

NEW DELHI (IBS) — The Ramayana has been translated into Uzbek by a noted poet of the region, Mohammed Ali, who had worked on the project for five years from Tass to Taskkent.

The Ramayana has been included in the anthology of world literature for use in the institutions of higher learning in Uzbekistan, one of USSR's Soviet Central Asian Republics.

An academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Vakhid Zakhidov said the translation of the Ramayana is an important event in the cultural life of the republic. The Indian epic, whose influence is felt in the poetry of Ali Sher Navoi, a great Uzbek poet, now opens new opportunities for a deeper study of the lives and peoples of the Indian sub-continent.

TELUGU EDITION OF CONSTITUTION

NEW DELIH (UNI) — The Telugu edition of the Constitution of India is released recently.

This will be the fifth language edition of the ocnstitution. The Constitution has been translated into Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi and Marathi.

The Government proposes to introduce the Constitution (authorized translation) Bill in the coming session of Parliament. The Bill will authenticate and authorize the language versions of the Constitution so that they could be quoted in courts and for official purposes.

Operation Flood

New Delhi (UNI) — India's Operation Flood (OF) to raise milk production "is geared toward rich urban consumers," benefits rich farmers and therefore "increases the rich-poor wealth gap."

This is the conclusion of a survey by the Rome Declaration Group (RDG) comprising researchers and development workers from 11 countries in Europe and America formed during last years' world conference on Agrarian reform and rural development in Rome.

Just as the green revolution created a booming market in India for western needs and machinery, the OF is also opening the doors to western dairy technology — Artificial insemination units, vaccination serums, animal feed plants, computers, and the dairies themselves, according to the survey.

B.C. MOHANTY DEAD

NEW DELHI (IBS) — B.C. Mohanty, 67, a sports prompter and sports lover died in Moscow recently following a massive heart attack.

A former member of the Rajya Sabha, Mohanty was a senior vice-president on the Board for Control of Cricket in India, and would have become the president as per convention this September.

COLOUR FILM ON SHIVAJI

NEW DEHI (IBS) — A technicolour film on Shivaji will be produced in English and Hindi on occasion of the tri-centenary of his coronation. Maharashtra Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, S.N. Desai said that the film would be produced on behalf of the State Government at an estimated cost of $2,000,000. Sixty-two artists would participate in the film.

Boost for S.E. Asian nations

The presence of Southeast Asian nations in Canada's capital got a big boost this week.

The acting ambassador at Singapore's United Nations mission — Viji Menon — came here to help her Ottawa-based counterparts mark the 13th birthday of the economic grouping known as ASEAN — the Association of Southeast Asian nations.

Singapore, a tiny city state of 2.3 million, does not have an embassy in Ottawa, but looks after its Canadian interests from the New York mission.

It is not that this nation cannot afford to set up diplomatic shop in Canada. Indeed, Singapore has plenty of economic punch. The external affairs department describes it as "Canada's most important trading partner in Southeast Asia."

Singapore exported $164 million worth of products to Canada in 1979, mainly crude natural rubber. Trade in the opposite direction stood at $115 million, mainly in the form of fuel oil and potassium chloride.

The reason that Singapore has not opened a mission here is because of what Menon calls "a severe shortage of diplomatic manpower." The diminutive woman diplomat says that it may be two years or more before a high commission is set up in Canada.

In Ottawa, Menon joined envoys from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Phillipines and Thailand in an "ASEAN Week" program designed to make this economic grouping much better known to Canadians.

This part of Southeast Asia, with a total population of 250 million, is rapidly increasing its economic contacts in Canada.

In 1979, two-way trade between Canada and this group of nations grew by nearly 50 percent to $825 million.

But, in the words of Philippines Ambassador Ramon del Rosario, spokesman for the ASEAN diplomatic community here, "few people in Canada knew who we are. We want to change this image as soon as possible."

This situation exists at a time when the member states are looking to Canada as never before as potential sources of investment. These Third World countries are gradually being disqualified from aid by the Canadian International Development Agency because of their improving economic health.

Canadian private investment in this region now runs to more than $1 billion, while bank financing is up to $2.5 billion.

But the nations concerned see much room for improvement in this area of activity.

"We are offering Canada a market to exploit," said Widodo Budidarmo, ambassador of Indonesia, the fifth most populous nation in the world (135 million).

The Citizen

IA to expand

New Delhi, July 31 (UNI) — The Indian Airlines would spend Rs. 36 billion and Air India Rs. 11 billion in the next 10 years on aircraft acquisition.

According to the Tourism Ministry's 10-year perspective plan, the fleet development of the two airlines would help promote tourist traffic to India. The plan aims at achieving the target of 3.5 million tourists a year by 1990.

The overall outlay of the plan, which also envisages construction of new hotels, tourist spots and modernization of airports, has been set at a total of Rs. 72.83 billion.

IT TAKES A STRONG WILL TO BEAT CANCER

Imagine for a moment a world where cancer is as obsolete as the dinosaur. It can happen. The research is willing but unfortunately the funds are weak.

All bequests received by the Canadian Cancer Society are used to support cancer research, unless otherwise stipulated in the will.

That's where you come in. Please insert one simple sentence in your will: "I give to the Canadian Cancer Society the sum of _____ dollars."

Our hope is to free the world from cancer. And where there's a will, there's a way.

Canadian Cancer Society

CAN CANCER BE BEATEN? YOU BET YOUR LIFE IT CAN.

Kathak

By George W. Lyon

Shama Bhate and Pranati Pratap, assisted by Suresh Talwalkar on tabla, brought Hindustani Kathak Dance to Calgary's University Theatre recently. The recital was sponsored by the Raga Mala Music Society.

Attending Raga Mala concerts is an educational process. This seems to be true for the Indian community as well as for Europeans, at least, I've heard many Indian Calgarians speak of it so. And yet, I cannot help but see it a more profound experience for Europeans, who, after all, must work from the bottom up, for we come to the music and dance with little or no cultural matrix.

So, an Indian may speak to me of his or her lack of "technical knowledge," and maybe he or she cannot even count the simplest talas. But just as a European may not be able to distinguish a coda from da capo, and may miss many subtleties, but will not fail to be roused by the choral section of Beethoven's 9th nor to miss the sexual implications of Cannoball Adderly's "Mercy, Mercy, Mercy so the rasa, or emotional content, of classical Indian music, at least in its rough contours, is learned by an Indian with language, manners, food preferences, and all the other pieces of the culture.

A European doesn't come to any concert with any such unified understanding : knowledge comes in bits and pieces, each time we imbibe. And each program, each artist, is a unique learning experience. Some lessons are broad; some virtuoso musicians have mastered technique so thoroughly that I doubt that they even think of it, as such. They play totally from the rasa, and the listener who cannot follow all of the steps the artist made in getting to his deep statement may, if he is perceptive enough, absorb some of the spiritual content of the performance. I found Hariprasad Chaurasia's recent Calgary concert to be moving in just this fashion.

Other artists do break the experience down into its components, and from these we may often gain more specific information. The Kathak Dance Recital had this kind of value for this writer.

As the dancers explained, there are two aspects to dance: the expressive and the abstract. Abstract dance consists of the body motions which are the artist's basic material, and in Kathak, expressive dance is the storytelling using the elements found in abstract dance.

Most of the program was devoted to abstract dance. Spurred by the mighty drumming of Talwalkar, Ms. Bhate and Ms. Pratap gave a series of very fine demonstrations of Kathak technique. They would speak the bols, syllabic representations of the rhythmic patterns, into a microphone, then Talwalkar would play them and they would dance them, tapping the patterns with their bare feet.

In the course of demonstrating a number of complicated rhythms, during which I think I noticed one error, maybe, they also performed one teental pattern, which was played simply that I was able to follow it through and to keep it in mind well enough to land on the sum when it came around again in a more complicated version. It's a first for me, and I've been running it through my head since then; I'll be looking forward to the next time teental is played in concert.

Kathak in Calgary

By George W. Lyon

Shama Bhate and Pranati Pratap, assisted by Suresh Talwalkar on tabla, brought Hindustani Kathak Dance to Calgary's University Theatre recently. The recital was sponsored by the Raga Mala Music Society.

Attending Raga Mala concerts is an educational process. This seems to be true for the Indian community as well as for Europeans, at least, I've heard many Indian Calgarians speak of it so. And yet, I cannot help but see it a more profound experience for Europeans, who, after all, must work from the bottom up, for we come to the music and dance with little or no cultural matrix.

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Since the expressive aspect of dance is really what it's all about, one might have liked to see a bit more of it on the program. But perhaps that's a quibble. I certainly wouldn't have missed the abstract demonstration, and the portions of expressive dance were very enjoyable.

Shama and Pranati are able to conjure up a variety of situations and feelings with remarkable economy of gesture; whether it's Krishna playing his flute or lifting a mountain, Ganesh's elephant head, or the gopi's heartache when Krishna has left her.

To me, the portrayals of Krishna were particularly entrancing. I find the god's many-sided personality a fascinating and invaluable metaphor for the human experience of the world. Lord Krishna is the Protector, who preserves the milkmaids from watery disaster, but he is also a butter-hungry child, and a mischevious young man who is capable of teasing a young lady by pulling her nose ring.

Since reading of the Bible has gone out of fashion in the West, Europeans tend to forget that there are numerous instances of our own Deity behaving in such inexplicable and arbitrary ways, and that the language of adoration (as in the **Song of Solomon**) in our heritage may be as erotically rich as India's.

The great American balladeer Woody Guthrie, once said, "Just let be known as the man that told you something you already knew." Knew, but perhaps had forgotten. I can think of no finer praise for artists like Shama Bhate, Pranati Pratap, and Suresh Talwalkar, than to declare that they have reminded us of the similarities, as well as of the differences, in our two cultures.

Indo-Canadian assists Punjab project

The first industrial training institute to be constructed in rural India opened its doors to 115 students this past December in the village of Manuke, in India' northwestern province of the Punjab. The project was first conceived by Vancouver businessman Sabu Singh, in September of 1976. At that time, Mr. Singh, the Canadian representative to the International Punjabi Society conference in Hyderabad, put forth the idea of building an I.T.I. It was learned at the conference that most of the village people cannot afford to go to the city to acquire much-needed skills for maintaining their basically agrarian economy. In response to this situation, Mr. Singh sent a letter of inquiry to the Government of the Punjab regarding the building of an I.T.I. in one of the state's largest and most prosperous villages. The Government of the Punjab approved the project in principle last year on condition that the village donate ten acres of land and pay for the construction of the main building. On behalf of the Village Council of Manuke, Mr. Singh accepted this offer.

Since last February Mr. Singh has had many meetings with the village council, as a result of which they transferred the ownership of ten acres of land to the I.T.I. and auctioned their surplus land to local buyers, collecting 300,000.00 Rupees. Mr. Singh then pledged an equivalent sum of money, approx. $40,000 to be collected from Punjabis living abroad and other interested parties. Presently he has collected approx. $7,000.

The Government of the Punjab is contributing a matching grant of 400,000.00 Rupees. The main building of the ITI is presently under construction and will be completed by August, 1980. Meanwhile, the first 115 students are being accommodated on an alternate site.

Once the main building is completed, the institute will offer training in 21 different trades and will house 300 students. The ITI, built where it is most needed, will help the rural people develop the skills and services necessary to support their economy. The institute has been dedicated to the memory of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth and last Sikh Guru. The Guru is said to have passed by this very route after having left his family and all worldly possessions for the sake of his religious beliefs and his following.

While the main building of this important new educational institution nears completion in Manuke, Mr. Singh continues to lend a hand by soliciting further donations to the project here in Vancouver. Collections are being handled by the Guru Gobind Singh Society 11111 Seaport Ave. Richmond. Ph. 274-2977.

Foreign companies enriched

New Delhi, August 8 (UNI) — Official inspection of the branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India has revealed violation of a number of provisions of the companies act by them.

These agencies have been found indulging in financial irregularities. Some of them have also been found producing more than their licensed capacity and sidestepping provisions fo the foreign exchange regulations act (FERA).

A detailed official note, for a high level meeting later this week, on branches and subsidiaries of the foreign companies operating in the country, says inspection has been completed in the case of 28 branches and 37 subsidiaries. This inspection, under section 209-A of the companies act covers the period up to April 1980.

The latest available figures show the number of branches of foreign companies in India came down to 358 by 1978-79 form 540 in 1974-75 mainly because of the implementation of the FERA from January 1, 1974. During this period 213 companies closed down their branches in the country while 31 new companies entered the field.

Subramaniam elected

Professor V. Subramaniam of the Department of the Political Science of Carleton University, Ottawa has been elected to the distinguished Simon Professorship of Manchester University for the year 1981.

This is one of the highest academic distinctions in the British Commonwealth.

Professor Subramaniam will continue his work on elites in the post-colonial societies and their relationship to class formation, as a Simon Professor.

He has already held the Simon Senior fellowship of Manchester University in 1960-61.

The fellowships and the professorship were endowed by Lord Simon of Wythenshawe and his large home Broomcraft Hall has been made available to the fellows and professors for short term residence.

Professor Subramaniam has earlier held a visiting professorship at Heidelberg University in 1977 and a French Government Senior fellowship in 1970.

He is at present a visiting professor at Ife University, Nigeria under an exchange scheme and will be visiting professor at the University of New South Wales Sydney, Australia from July 1980 for several months before taking up his Simon Professorship in 1981.

Prof. V. Subramaniam

Sangeet

By Shyam Khubchandani

Of all the creative arts, sangeet or music is probably the most expressive. Its harmony and beauty have universal appeal. All of us have experienced some time or other the joy of music. To enhance this joy, let me introduce you briefly as to what is music — in particular, Indian music, its history and its role in our lives.

MUSIC

Sangeet, as we call it, includes Nad (vocal), Vad (instrumental) and Nirtya (dance). These three forms are independent as well as interrelated, Nad providing the basis for all of them.

Any combination of notes which has harmony, melody and is pleasing to hear constitutes music. Although there are 22 distinct notes, only 12 are commonly discerned. They comprise of seven sounds and are therefore collectively called Saptak. The seven pure or major notes are — Sa, Re, Ga, Ma, pa, Dh and Ni. Other five are: four minor Re, Ga, Dh, Ni and one higher Ma. Sa and Pa are inherent notes having no variation and can be felt by human breath without any outside sound. Keyboard instruments like harmonium and piano have several scales of these 12 notes. Harmonium has usually three such Saptaks called Madhya, Mandir and Tar.

Only seven of these 12 notes are used in a composition or Thaut. There are about 70 thauts. A raga (scale or mode) is composition of notes in a pattern which may use five to seven notes in a particular thaut. Each raga is characterized by Aroh (distinct ascending scale), Awroh (descending scale), and Pakad (its main theme). Each composition has its Sthai (opening and closing notes) and Antra (middle). A raga is usually introduced by Alap or extemporisation which is highly individualized.

Although there are over 230 ragas, one can be a good musician with as less as 20. Lai or speed gives harmony to the rage while Tal or beat gives it rhythm. Four main tals commonly used are Teental (16 beats), Ektal (12), Jhaptal (10) and Dadra (6). In each of these, there are prescribed places for emphasis (tali) and de-emphasis (khali).

There is an appropriate time for each raga such as dawn and dusk (transition between day and night), morning or night. Also a musical theme (chale) and its variations (Alankan) can be sung in a particular mood (bhav) such as devotion, love or piety.

The relative freedom of structure and choice of inspiration or mood make each individual's performance a unique exposition of emotions. Several variations of ragas and tals have been formulated to give musical forms such as Dhrupad (Bhajans), Khyal, Thumri, Gazzal, Tarana, Sangam, Hori, Tapa, etc. Most folk song and pop music use less than five notes and lack the depth and melody of a raga.

Indian music is believed to have originated with the mythological creator Brahma who passed it through Shiva to Saraswati. Saraswati is referred to as the patron Goddess of Indian music. Shiv is believed to have composed the first five ragas — Bhairav, Hin 'ol, Mengh, Deepak and Shri. Rig Veda describes the seven notes, instruments like Veena, Flute and Mirdhang as well as several dance forms. Hindu mythology like Ramlila, Geet Govinda is full of music. Lord Krishna sang, played flute and danced.

In the recorded history, during the Golden Age of Hindu period in India from 4th to 5th century A.D., many ragas were developed and documented by Bharat, Matang and Nard. During the Muslim period from 11th to 18th century, after initial setbacks, there was a great revival reaching its peak during the Moghul times. Sitar and Tabla were developed. Amir Khusroo of Lucknow, Tansen and Baiju Bawra of Akbar's court are well known musicians of this period. Emperor Shahjahan composed and sang his music.

With the resurgent Bhakti movement, devotional music of Jaidev, Swami Haridas, Surdas, Kabir, Tulsi and Mira created new heights. Sikh's Gurbani in Punjabi was composed in ragas as was devotional poetry in several other languages. In this century, Rabindranath Tagore continued this tradition of devotional music in Bangali.

Thus over last 4,000 years, an unending stream of Pandits and Ustads have enriched Indian music passing on their torch to their devoted disciples. Such is the distinctiveness of composition and style that prominent Ustads have initiated their own schools or what is called Gharanas. The Guru- disciple bond is also something unique in its love, inspiration and devotion.

ROLE

Music is much more than just an enjoyable passtime. It is an expression of one's emotions and joy. When this joy springs from the depth of our being, it becomes the manifestation of the divine. The true role of music is to unveil the divine in us by exultation of this joy and ecstacy.

It is impossible to put in words the feeling of joy and ecstacy that music can bring. One has to experience it to believe it. However, once we open our heart to both — listen and sing, we are ready for this joyful journey.

Teaching Punjabi

Dr. S.S. Sodhi
Department of Education
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S.

It is felt that native language is the single most important influence upon the development of our thought processes and perceptions of the world, and different linguistic systems lead inevitabley to different ways of thinking.

Language acquisition is a social necessity and fundamental factor in the growth of individuality. Our native language enables us to express our needs, desires and emotions to significant persons in our environment.

Dr. W. Penfield in his famous book Speech and Brain Mechanisms points out that the child's brain has a specialited capacity for learning languages — a capacity that decreases with the passage of years.

He argues that during the first few years of a child's life, his brain develops "language units", complex neuronal records of what he hears and repeats. These units interconnect with other nerve cells concerned with motor activity, thinking and cognition. In other words, it is believed that children have a biological predisposition for language learning and process of language acquisition takes place through maturation and learning.

Further support of Penfield's ideas come from the works of Dr. Lambert of McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Lambert and his associates have found that the children with the most favourable attitude towards their own ethnic group experience the least amount of difficulty in learning the language of their parents. Hence the attitudinal variable and identification are significant in language learning.

The above discussion leads us to formulate the following major points about language learning.

1. Child's brain is specialized to the task of language learning. This specialization begins to fall off after the age of nine.

2. Direct method of language learning is the correct method. It is based on the procedure by which the child can develop socio-historically by showing identification with a significant person in his environment.

3. The translation method of language learning involves a new neurophysiological process and hence causes interference.

4. Social attitudes, identification factors and process of modelling are deeply involved in learning the ethnic language.

Dr. Frank Smith feels that the children do not live in the same world, but in individual worlds structured by their language habits. Since the language reflects cognitive structures it becomes a distillation of cultural experiences and the means by which this experience is transmitted from one generation to another.

A consequence of this cultural transmission through language is that the extent that children and adults differ in their language — they are likely to organize their experiences differently and perceive the world in different ways.

Aldous Huxley in his forward for Dr. Ghose's famous book Mystics and Society (1968, p. 1) takes a different but very original point of view. He states:

Every culture is rooted in a language. No speech, no culture. Without an instrument of symbolic expression and communication, we should be Yahoos, lacking the rudiments of civilization ..... The universe inhabited by acculturated human beings is largely home-made. It is a product of what Indian Philosophy calls Nama-Rupa — name and form language is a device for denaturing Nature and so making it comprehensible for human mind. The enormous mystery of existence, the primordial datum of an unbroken psychophysical continuity, is chopped up by the symbol — making mind into convenient fragments, to which verbal labels are attached. The labels and their logical [or illogical] patterning are projected into the outside world, which is then seen as a storehouse of separate clearly defined and nicely catalogued things. Our names have created forms 'out there', each of which is an embodied illustration of some culture-hallowed abstraction.

In other words, language chops off the psychophysical continuity of the child's environment and conditions him to a culture and speaker of its language. Once conditioned he develops a cognitive style which generates in him a linear level of consciousness pertaining to his environment.

If that is so, children who do not learn Panjabi will not develop linear consciousness about Sikh culture. Their **Nama-Rupa** will be Canadian. Their "realities" will be different from the realities of their parents who speak Panjabi — a language shaped by Panjabi culture. These children will have Panjabi genes with Canadian "realities" — to live ambivalent lives in a materialistic, maya oriented, narcissistic world.

WHAT PARENTS OR SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS CAN DO?

We may find it difficult to teach children Panjabi to the extent that their conditioning be the same as ours. Living and operating at the same level of linear culturally conditioned consciousness might help us to feel that we have successfully transmitted our cultural heritage (or conditioning) to our children. But Aldous Huxley suggests that both the parents (with their Panjabi realities) and children (with their Canadian realities) might like to transcedant to a higher common reality which is beyond **Nama-Rupa.** He comments:

"From the Christain 'prayer of simple regard' to the zen koan from Wordsworth's 'wise passiveness' to Krishnamurtis 'alert passivity' and 'awareness without judgement or comparison', all yogas have a single purpose — to help the individual to bypass his conditioning as a habit to a culture and the speaker of a language. Mental silence blessedly uncreates the universe super-imposed upon immediate experience by our memories of words and traditional notions. Mystics are persons who have become acutely aware of the necessity for this kind of deconditioning. Intuitively they know the essential ambivalence of language and culture, know that complete humanity and spiritual progress are possible only for those who have seen through their culture to be able to select from it those elements which make for charity and intelligence, and to reject all the rest."

[Mystic and Society, 1968, p.13]

Exceptional parents with exceptional motivations will find their way. Some suggestions dealing with teaching of language through modelling and identification have stood the test of empirical investigation. In Canadian settings we may also try the following:

1. All young children should be taught the history of their culture in whatever language they can comprehend. They should be taught the relationship between reality and language. Also they should be made aware of indispensable use and fatal abuses of any language.

2. A child who knows that there have been hundreds of different cultures, and that each culture regards itself as the best, will not be inclined to take boastings of his own culture too seriously. Similarly a child who has come to understand that labels are not identical with things they are attached to, that words can be dangerous, will probably be cautious in speech and on his guard against the wiles of closed-minded single tracked preachers.

Every child who is educated in the verbal level for language competencies should be provided with appropriate non-verbal training. Sikh temples and other places of worship provide tremendous opportunities where such training can be imparted in mental silence, wise passiveness and choiceless attention.

Training in sensitivity, awareness, and "other kinds of seeing" should be our goal. We should help the children to see the world as beauty, as mysterious, and as unity. It is a known fact that other kinds of seeing are always there, parted from normal waking consciousness. Let the children learn Panjabi as a part of our input to waking consciousness but attempts should be made to supplement this learning with appropriate non-verbal training curriculum and methodology of which was so subtly built into Sikh ceremonies, by the Great Mystics (Gurus) of Sikh religion.

USC Canada volunteers

OTTAWA — USC volunteers from across Canada are mapping out a new strategy for the 80's with founder and Executive director, Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova, and USC Board members following a Conference at Carleton University.

In her opening address at Friday's annual meeting, Dr. Hitschmanova called the USC's shrinking volunteer base one of the most urgent priorities facing the agency. "If we are able to create a new generation of USC volunteers to assist those of you who have worked for our common cause for so many years, then this 1980 Conference will achieve its goal."

Delegates requested the agency to investigate the possibility of regional representation to stimulate volunteer activity, emphasized the need for increased recognition of the importance of the volunteer role to the community, and called for greater emphasis on children and family related projects during the 80's.

"Besides all the responsponsibilities which each one of us is already carrying out in his or her own quiet way", said Dr. Hitschmanva, "we must each of us leave here ready to work even harder for peace and to share even more than in the past. Perhaps by sharing and caring, our very sick world today may still become a safe and happy place for tomorrow's new generation."

M. Chakravarty of Sudbury with USC Executive Director, Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova, at Ottawa's Carleton University during a weekend Conference to map out the agency's new strategy for the 80's.

Violence and sex in films

NEW DELHI (IBS) — The Centre is to review film censorship guidelines in an effort to curb senseless scenes of violence and vulgarity in Indian films. The steps are being taken owing to continued widespread complaints that the standards and morals of Hindi films are falling radically.

The Censor Board has of late been rapped for adopting double standards, so the Centre plans to amend the Cinematograph Act so that the Board may be restructured certification procedures changed.

The standing 'double standards' complaint against the Board is that it allowed the screening of western films containing sex scenes but disallows Indian producers from producing similar movies.

The Centre is also thinking of placing the film industry on the same level of any other industry in the country, and allowing it bank loans at normal interest rates. Currently banks cannot make loans to private film makers.

India Day in New York

New York — Non-stop music on Sitar, folk and classical music of India, arts and craft fair all helped to celebrate India's Independence in New York City — the Indian community's annual festival salutes to the birth of India. Under the sponsorship of the Federation of Indian Associations, a day long program was held at the Low Memorial Plaza of Columbia University, 116 St. and Broadway, August 16. The program started at Noon with an INDIA FAIR with display and sale of Indian and American Arts and Crafts, garments, Jewelries, paintings, etc. Simultaneously from 1 p.m. there was non-stop music on Sitar at the Low Rotunda. The ceremonies at 6 p.m. were followed by a cultural program of classical and folk music and dances of India.

STAMP BOOM IN INDIA

NEW DELHI (UNI) — The production of postage stamps and postal stationery has increased fourfold in India between April 1979 to March 1980.

Due to extension of postal facilities to rural and backward areas the demand for postal stationery has also increased considerably, according to official sources here.

The value of postage stamps and postal stationery sold during the period April 1979 to March 1980 rose from Rs. 89.4 million (11.17 million dollars) to Rs. 302.7 million (37.83 million dollars).

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KITCHEN

By Pranati SenG

EATING OUT

What happened to our good
government study shows that consu
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A SIMPLE RULE OF THUMB

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tennis. But drink a glass of coke
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BHA

Of earth, earthly
Abode of the Creator
Beacon light to all earthlings.
Blessed is thy soil.
ORIGINAL and eternal
Centre and capital of earth you
That Divine pleasure has made
Is mystery of mysteries.
Resplendent, beautiful, pure,
Glorious, bountiful and noble,
Thou stoodest alone,
The only star,
No one's contemporary,
The world was thee.
In thy greatness you lulled
Thinking it would forever be so
In that blissful slumber maya s
Thy decline to conceive.
Born in the tradition of greatne
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In the Eternal OM.
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Methinks thou knowest.
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Where man continues to walk
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Land of the enlightened,
Thou art Bharat.

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KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

EATING OUT

What happened to our good old home-cooked meals? A government study shows that consumers will spend 50 cents out of every food dollar on meals away from home by the 1985. I have discussed many times with my family and friends about the problem of eating out. Recently while we were enjoying delicious food at a dinner party, I was surprised to see most people wanted to talk about restaurant food, largely because they travel a lot and are concerned about the extra callories that come from eating out. If you are wondering why that traditional wholesome meal we used to enjoy as a family has gone, just look at the fast-food restaurants. Today as a result of increased travel, extra family income, single parent, working mothers, Canadians are taking the simpler way out. Going out for dinner, once a special treat, is now becoming a Canadian way of life. But due to higher prices in sit-down restaurants, take-outs, drive-in restaurants and fast-food outlets are booming in business.

The problem with most fast-food meals is that they are not nutritionally balanced. That hamburger, fried chicken or even that good hearty pizza usually contains more than enough protein for one meal. But a closer look at many of these foods will show you that there's a lot more calories there than one's daily needs and not enough required vitamins. Good old baked or boiled potatoes are a good source of carbohydrate and are nutritionally excellent. But the popular fast-food french fries not only add 200 more calories per serving but also concern me about the fat used to make those fries. Most restaurants use saturated fats with high cholesterol levels; others use polyunsaturated oil and motivated by profit, reuse the oil several times causing potentially toxic chemical changes.

Drink is a big part of our meal. Fast food outlets offer very limited selection. Some of them sell milk but no real fruit juices. Even though milk provides more calcium with a lot less calories, many of our young people are tempted to select shakes which are high in saturated fats and loaded with sugar. But what can be worse than the 'empty' calories of soda beverages? One serving adds about hundred calories without any nutrients at all.

These days when so many people are crying for nutrition and a balanced diet, it seems to me many are indifferent to the problem of the fast-food meal. There is no doubt in my mind that the powerful restaurant chains are here to stay and there will be more coming in the near future due to fast changing way of life. Knowing that, what else can we do but give our readers a calorie chart and some guidelines to help them select more wisely while they are eating out. Because of public concern, more and more restaurants are offering an open salad bar. These vegetables with cellulose provide roughage and nutrition from your meal, select the fast-food restaurant which offers an open salad bar and baked potato.

A SIMPLE RULE OF THUMB

If you consume approximatiey 2500 calories per day, you would be wise to follow these food proportions: at least 300 calories from protein, 1200 calories from carbohydrates, and approximately 35 percent of your calories from fat. A moderately active man, weighing 154 pounds need 2700 calories each day whereas a woman of 128 pounds needs only 2000 calories. As we pass the age of 30, burning calories seems to get harder and harder, mainly because we need less food to provide the same amount of energy. We can eat less or can develop new hobbies like 'jogging', playing tennis or even cycling to burn up the calories at a faster rate. If you jog one hour outdoors you may lose up to 500 calories, but in one hour of cycling you may lose from 200 to 600 calories depending on the route. You can burn 500 to 700 calories just by playing one set of tennis. But drink a glass of coke after that and you will consume over 100 calories. Caloric Chart will appear in the next issue.

BHARAT

Of earth, earthly
Abode of the Creator
Beacon light to all earthlings,
Blessed is thy soil.
ORIGINAL and eternal
Centre and capital of earth you were,
That Divine pleasure has made you so,
Is mystery of mysteries.
Resplendent, beautiful, pure,
Glorious, bountiful and noble,
Thou stoodest alone,
The only star,
No one's contemporary,
The world was thee,
In thy greatness you lulled
Thinking it would forever be so.
In that blissful slumber maya snared thee
Thy decline to conceive.
Born in the tradition of greatness,
Thy sons and daughters upheld thy glory,
Earth's citizens, they became unique
Chronicling thy virtues for the yet unborn,
Their names recorded and resound
In the Eternal OM.
To lowest hell from highest heaven,
Why did'st thou allow thyself to fall?
Knowing only too well that thou too
Within the Law must abide.
So debased hast thou become
That thy name, original and divine,
Bharat to India has been changed.
Can it be that thou hast become so
And yet not know it?
Methinks thou knowest.
Behold, thou art still the great and blessed land
Where man continues to walk and talk with God.
Thou art the enlightened,
Land of the enlightened,
Thou art Bharat.

Richard Kanbaj

Dance recital with a difference

Walter Bye

Toronto, Fifteen Dance Lab was the scene of a recital of Kathak dances by Rina Singha recently. Miss Singha is a noted dancer and choreographer specializing in Kathak classical temple and court dances of North India. She is trained under the famous Guru Shambhu Maharajji of the Lucknow School of Kathak. Under the master's direction, she would work for months to perfect one subtle movement through constant repetition. This intensive training, as was demonstrated at Miss Singha's recent concert, certainly paid off.

Rina Singha Reddy — Kathak Dancer, Choreographer and Dance Educator.

The concert, entitled Phagun or Rites of Spring, combined previously danced pieces with new material. In keeping with the tradition of the Lucknow court which was renowned for its Spring festivities, the recital opened with the "Salaam" and was followed by "An Ode to Spring."

In the Thaat poses, which punctuated the first dance, Miss Singha's devotion to subtle detail was particularly admired in the delicate movement of eyes, neck, head and wrists. A work named "The Storyteller" followed, demonstrating the techniques of the ancient Temple storytellers. High points of this section of the program included an episode from the Ramayana, the abduction of Sita, and the intricate footwork of the tukre intricate graceful liquid in which lively rhythmic patterns are first spoken and then danced by the performer.

The major part of the program was a newly choreographed work called Rites of Spring. Through dance, interspersed with slides of Moghul miniature paintings, this work depicted two spring festivals of Northern India and the feelings that spring evokes in different women. Hindola — Festival of swings during which maidens decorate swings with garlands of bright flowers and Holi — Festival of Colours during which both young and old splash colour on each other and squirt each other with bamboo syringes form the basis of two segments of this dance. Other sections of the work investigate the various feelings which spring evokes in different nayika. For a young girl on the threshold of womanhood, there is the excitement and expectancy of fulfilment. Another expresses annoyance at a young man's advances but is secretly flattered by his attention. One nayika suffers lonelines and agony as she realizes that her lover has forsaken her for another. The final segment portrays a nayika happy in love and secure in the knowledge that her love is reciprocated.

Rites of Spring develops well, beginning with the dawning of sensuality in a young girl, then moving on to show us the joyfulness and merrymaking of North India's spring festivals. The use of slides here particularly adds to the program, allowing those who have not experienced Hindola or Holi to better visualize the celebrations. The juxtaposition of the nayika who scolds her lover and she who has lost hers makes the second even more touching. Finally, we are shown a nayika satisfied with a balanced relationship in which she loves and is loved. As Miss Singha presents her nayikas, she lives their feelings and shares them with us. This is surely the mark of a great performer. How unfortunate that more members of the Indian community were not on hand to enjoy the performances and lend their support.

Nude parade of rapist

NEW DELHI (IBS(— Even while Union Information Minister V.P. Sathe was ranting at the press for blowing up incidents of isolated rape, news filtered through that an assistant sub-inspector of police in the Chatarpur district of Bihar, near Bhopal, was beaten up after being made to parade naked in front of his family members through the streets, for alleged rape.

Violent crowds set the police station and house of the ASI on fire and dragged the man out in front of his family, stripped him of his clothing and made him march naked through the streets before beating him unconscious outside the town.

The crowd had fought a pitched battle with policemen throughout the day, demanding that the ASI and his accomplace, charged with raping a local woman be turned over to them. Some 32 persons suffered injuries in the incident and police were forced to fire into the air. Fifteen students and 36 others were rounded up over the incident.

Business team in S.America

New Delhi, August 12 (UNI) — A high-level business deligation, sponsored by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry, has left for a proionged tour of the Latin American countries. The team, headed by a former president of the association, Rahul Bajaj, will be visiting Chile, Argentina, Brasil and Mexico.

The objective of the missions is to develop joint venture arrangements to discuss cooperation for third countries and to initiate agreements for cooperation with counterpart associations.

The delegation will try to develop cooperation and trade and promote exchange in technical training with Latin American countries.

Sharing the results of research and development; and disseminate technical and statistical information will be among the other objectives of the mission.

Coir exports up

Cochin, August 12 (UNI) — India exported 47,224 tonnes of coir and coir products valued at Rs. 372.1 million during 1979-80.

A press release issued by the Coir Board said here the corresponding figure for 1978-79 was 43,006 tonnes valued at Rs. 257.9 million.

The increase in export was 4,159 tonnes (10 percent) and Rs. 114.2 million (44 percent) in terms of value the release said.

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Correspondence invited (with returnable photograph) from educated pretty girls for a handsome Engineer (MSChE), 27, working in Canada. M-1723, The Canadian India Times. Caste no bar.

Correspondence invited from Rajasthani bachelor in 40:S, 6'1", 178 lbs., slim, good looking, Canadian Citizen, nice home; well paying work.
Seeks a girl tall slim, good looking, 28 to 35 years, Hindu or Moslem, single or divorced. Please write with details. M-1724, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted match for beautiful Ramgarhia Sikh girl, 23, B.Sc., presently in India. Reply in confidence to Box 11202, Station H, Ottawa.

Smart, professional match, in late twenties, for convent educated, pretty, charming and smart Delhi girl having masters in Economics and Political Science. Contact brother at (416) 495-5481.

Match sought for talented, good-looking, well-educated Tamilian Iyer girl, 32. P.O. Box 152, Postal Station 'E', Ottawa.

Correspondence invited from young male Doctors, C.A. Engineers, MBA and Professionals, preferably Khatri Caste residing in U.S.A. or Canada for our daughter, 20, beautiful, charming, fair complexioned, height 5'-2" studying B.Ed, Canadian citizen. Parents and relatives well settled in Canada, U.S.A. and India. Please apply with photograph and complete particulars to Box-101, Post Office Station 'C' Montreal, Que. H2L 2J4.

Suitable immigrant Canada/U.S. match for a Ramgarhia Sikh boy, 27, in technical business in India, and now on a visit here. Elder brother well-settled in Canada. Tel. 403-423-2055 or 403-385-3025

Pretty, charming and accomplished girl from good family for smart and handsome medical doctor settled in England (age 28, height 5'8"). Contact brother at (416) 495-5481.

Parents invite matrimonial correspondence from an educated Sindhi bachelor, for their daughter 30, 5'-3" tall, slim, fair complexion and holding a responsible position. Please call evenings (514) 331-9694.

Dacca bars aliens

New Delhi, August 12 (UNI) — Bangladesh cannot admit "foreigners" from Assam or the other parts of the North-East region, according to Bangladesh embassy sources here.

Bangladesh is willing to take back their nationals, all those who crossed into India after March 23, 1971, when the country came into being. It will not admit those who went to India before that date because they were not their nationals.

Sometime back the Indian Ministry of External Affairs had called the Bangladesh High Commissioner in Delhi and handed him an aide memoir, drawing the attention of Bangladesh to the illegal entrants in India. The High Commissioner had pointed out that his country was willing to take back its nationals as was laid down in the Mujib-Indira pact. But he had expressed his inability to do anything about the nationals who were primarily Pakistanis because before March 1971, there was no Bengladesh.

On his return from China, Gen. Zia-Ur-Rehman, the Bangladesh President, was asked at Dacca airport about 'foreigners' in Assam and elsewhere. He said Bangladesh would be willing to take back its own nationals, but not others.

Bangladesh has said more than once that it does not have any room for outsiders; it is already over- populated. In comparison, Assam has a much lower density of population, it is argued.

Dacca also points out that it still has 300,000 Pakistanis who are awaiting Islamabad move for their evacuation.

Schems for fishermen

COCHIN, August 8 (UNI) — 28 major schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 700 million (87.5 million dollars) for developing fisheries, boosting fish exports and improving living and working conditions of fishermen, are being launched by the Kerala Fishermen's Welfare Corporation.

The schemes are to be implemented in three years covering over 265 coastal villages in Kerala benefiting about 175,000 fishermen in the State, according to the corporation sources. The schemes envisage mechanisation of fishing crafts, replacement of wooden boats by fibreglass ones and diversification of fishing techniques for fuller exploitation of marine wealth. Boats nets and other fishing equipments will be supplied to fishermen. These will be subsidized by the corporation and financed by nationalised banks. In agreement with the nationalized banks, fisheries banks are being planned to be opened in coastal villages.

Ontario scholars in Ottawa

The following is a list of Indo-Canadian students in the Ottawa area who received Ontario scholarships this year for getting marks above 80% for their final year of high school (grade 13).

Udai Basavaraj — 82.7, Rama Behki — 95.8, Leila Chatterjee — 83.3, Robin Deans — 97, Mandhir Dhesi — 89.7, Deepti Gupta — 82.1, Mani Raman — 81.3, Sandeep Sehdev — 94.7, Supriya Sengupta — 88.2, Paul Singh — 88.8.

[This may not be a complete list].

They were elected

Indo Canadian Chamber of Commerce Orangeville, Ontario.

President — Mike Flecker, Secretary — Hosie Austin, First Vice- President — Sat Chopra, Second Vice- President — Ramesh Chotai, Treasurer — Roxit Shah, Member of the B. of D. — Ramzanali Makan.

India Canada Cultural Association of Sasketoon, 1980-81:-

President — R. Singh, Vice-president — S.P. Sharma, General Secretary — B.J. Pandit, Treasurer — K. Krishan, Social Secretary — S.K. Lakhanpal, Members-at-large — G. Harrison Mrs. A. Naidoo, G.L. Saini, Past-president — Dr. M.R. Sreedhar.

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